REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,768.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42} {For Six Months..Rs. 24} Postage Extra.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,092 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.			January 1874.		
Leave	BOMBAY	27	Leave	Tuticorin	4
„	Rutnagherry	28	„	Colombo	5
„	Vingorla	28	„	Galle	6
„	Goa	29	„	Negapatam	9
„	Carwar	29	„	Pondicherry	10
„	Mangalore	30	„	Madras	12
„	Cannanore	31	„	Coconada	14
„	Tellicherry	31	„	Vizagapatam	15
„	Calicut Jan.	1	„	Bimlipatam	15
„	Beypore	1	„	Gopaulpore	16
„	Cochin	2	„	False Point	17
„	Colochel	2	Arrive	CALCUTTA	19
„	Allepy	2			

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.			Jan. 1874.		
Leave	BOMBAY	2	Leave	BUSREH	21
„	Kurrachee	6	„	Fao	21
„	Guadur	7	„	Koweit	21
„	Muscat	9	„	Bushire	23
„	Bunder Abbas	11	„	Linga	28
„	Linga	13	„	Muscat Feb.	1
„	Bushire	15	„	Guadur	3
„	Fao	17	„	Kurrachee	6
„	Mahomerah	17	Arrive	BOMBAY	9
Arrive	BUSREH	18			

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th December 1873 at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th December 1873 at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cosens, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS......Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS...... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, lately vacated by Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows :—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Line Station, or Crawford Market.

THE NEW SEASON'S (1873-74) INDIAN TEAS, Just received from THE KOUSANIE PLANTATIONS.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 3 12 Packet of 2 lbs. Credit Rs. 4 4
„ 9 8 Box of 5 lbs. „ 10 0

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2 4 Packet of 1 lb. Credit Rs. 2 8

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS,	SHOT,
CARTRIDGES,	WADDING,
POWDER,	SUNDRIES,

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES Of every description Imported on introduction to Home use. Detailed Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 29th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, (2,726 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. C. Anstey, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class......Rs. 660
Second Class......Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL AND GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock p.m., at their auction room, Meadow Street, No. 40, by order of Mr. H. A. Suntook, sole administrator to the estate of Dhunbaijee alias Heerabai, widow of the late Ardaseer Hormusjee Suntook, the following valuable Jewellery consisting of large pearl two rows bangles, pearl raiffal, 7 string pearl necklace, pearl vara, pearl and diamond tunmonee, diamond earrings, diamond and pearl ear ornaments, diamond, ruby, and enamel rings, and loose pearls, gold bangles, neck chain, gold and silver snuff boxes and other gold ornaments, silver ware, &c.

The above jewellery will be on view from the 30th instant.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

25th December 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Custom's Bonded Warehouse, on account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Twost.

EF—M—ACD & Co.—1-5—5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. damaged.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tukee Mahomed and Co. with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, ... pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and 2 calves, and sundry other articles. The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th December 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Messuage Buildings and Land at Malabar Hill, Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 12th day of January 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate and effects of Nowrojee Byramjee Parukh, late Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Belgaum, deceased, the following property :—

All the messuage or bungalow coach-house, stable, out-buildings and land, situate on the top of Malabar Hill, on the east side of the public highway called Nepean Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,2 7 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the public highway known as the New Road leading to Chowpatty, on the west partly by the said Nepean Road and partly by Government ground, on the north by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee and Muccoond Shamjee and on the south by Government ground which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 19, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Kemp and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th December 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BEESWAX.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, in the compound of the Bungalow No. 46, of Cowasjee Maneckjee Moonbutteewalla, by order of Jumnadass Lallbhoy, and on account and at the risk of Pallonjee Pestonjee Jaoa.

63 Heaps Beeswax, White.
1 „ „ Yellow.

SALE of 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Logs, Boards, and Scantlings, saved from the wrecked ship Montpellier.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of whom it may concern, at the Tank and Mazagon Land Bunders, where they now lie, the undermentioned cargo of timber received from the wrecked ship Montpellier, consisting of

1,070 Tons First Class Logs.
550 Do. Second do.
53 Do. Boards.
2 Do. Scantlings.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Room, on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., punctually, a magnificent first-class English-built light open barouche, nearly new painted dark green and lined morocco and green cloth, by Kesterton, with pole, shafts, and lamps, complete, and a pair of flea-bitten Arab carriage horses, very fast, strong and handsome, 14-3½, goes in double as well as in single harness, and a set of plated mounted double harness in first-rate order, a first-class turnout, the property of a Gentleman who has left Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th December 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in No. 13, Apollo Street.

An invoice of rich cut hollow stem glassware consisting of liqueur, wine, claret, champagne, wine and water goblets, wine cooler, finger cups, engraved soda water tumblers, white, green, and blue crockeryware, consisting of dessert plates, butter, and sugar pots, milk jugs, slop basins, bread plates, egg cups, &c, oils of English Brussels, carpets, coir rubs, zinc foot tubs, leather portmanteaus, enamelled bags, scraps, waxed flower vases, domes of sizes, Parian figures, wire dish covers, large magic lanterns with slides and theatre dresses, &c., &c.

Also, an office furniture consisting of blackwood and teakwood sample presses, pigeon hole counters, several new teakwood bathing tubs, a large treasury chest, cases of plate and roofing glasses, writing tables, circular dining table, sideboards, drawing room and other chairs, folding screens, conversation and other couches, child's cradels, sets of China camphorwood trunks.

Grey and coloured piece-goods, shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, Jaconets, chintz, drills, &c.

DINSHA HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th December 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE!!! OF CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI......Proprietor and Director.
Mr. CAS. DERMER......Business Manager.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE......Advance Agent.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 26th DEC.

THE BEST SELECTED AND LARGEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle......Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)...... „ 2
Third Class Seats......Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

LAST AFTERNOON MATINEE, SATURDAY, 27th DECEMBER.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS!!!

To-day being Xmas day there will be no Performances.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY will give their first of a Series of Performances in the above Theatre

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26th, 1873.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats......Rs. 4
Family Ticket (to admit Three)...... 10
Unreserved Seats...... 2

For particulars see Programmes.

W. BURTON, Business Manager.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

DOUBLE PROGRAMME, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1873.

Admission to any Seat in the Hall, Rs. 2.

Full particulars may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen and Seats secured.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock P.M.

W. BURTON, Business Manager.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE GREAT MICADO JAPANESE TROUPE WILL GIVE THEIR SECOND PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 27th, FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

Performance will commence at 3 o'clock P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit Three, Rs. 10.

Dress Circle......Rs. 4 | Gallery......Rs. 2
Stalls...... „ 3 | Pit...... „ 1

Full particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD Begs to announce that she will give A GRAND CONCERT, UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE Mrs. DEANE, IN THE TOWN HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30th, Assisted by MRS. SMYTHE (Soprano) AND SIGNOR SUSINI (Basso).

CONDUCTOR—SIGNOR INZOLI.

Box Plan is now open at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where Seats may be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats Rs. 5. Family Ticket, to admit three, Rs. 12. Unreserved Rs. 3. Family Ticket, to admit three, Rs. 6. Admission Rs. 1.

Concert to commence at 9-30 p.m. Carriages may be ordered for 7 p.m.

NOTICE.—Family Tickets can only be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free on application at The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY, Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at half past five P.M., when a paper will be read by Mr. Javerilall Umiashunker Yajnik on "Bureaucracy in India, its features," or "Secrecy in Officialism."

The attendance of the Members and of the Public is requested.

B. M. WAGLE,
JAVERILALL UMIASHUNKER YAJNIK,
Joint Secretaries, B. B. E. I. A.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of SOONDERDAS PRANJEEVUNDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by MOOLIBAEE, Widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned or interested in the Estate of the deceased are hereby informed of such application.—Dated this 24th day of December 1873.

GEORGE S. LYNCH,
For R. A. DALLAS,
Attorney for Applicant (a Pauper).

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE EXTRA PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN POONA AND CHINCHWUD.

The Public are hereby informed that on and after MONDAY next, the 29th instant, the EXTRA PASSENGER TRAINS, at present running between Poona and Chinchwud, will be DISCONTINUED ; also that on and after the same date the Up and Down South-East Mail Trains will cease to stop at Chinchwud.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th December 1873.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill at Lower Colaba, on TUESDAY, the Thirtieth day of December, 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company made up to 15th December 1873.

2nd. To elect Directors.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજી.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd December 1873.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL, 21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA, FOR OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES, TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and MRS. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

CHRISTMAS 1873.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, in reminding Constituents of approach of another SEASON of FESTIVITY, have much pleasure in notifying that their Stock, specially imported Overland for the occasion, is larger and more various than ever, and of the same superior character which has for so many years distinguished the Company's importations.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Desert Fruits,	Jellies,	Poultry,
Bath Chaps,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sauces,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Sausages,
Cheese,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Chocolates,	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Cocoas,	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Coffees,	Herbs,	Plum-puddings,	Tongues,
Condiments,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE,
THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
in exquisite condition.

Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Fleur Sur Pates,
Strawberries,	Green Oranges,	&c., &c.
Greengage,	Pralines de Nice,	

ALSO,

Almonds,	Eleme Figs,	Peel Chips,
Brandied Fruits,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Rings,
Candied Peels,	Muscatels,	Raisins,
China Preserves,	Nougat,	Strawberries,
Chocolates,	Noyeau Fruits,	Normandy Pippins.

WONDERFUL & ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSAQUE BONBONS.

The Happy Land,	Book of Fate,
Fun of the Ball,	Mrs. Brown's Luggage,
Who's your Hatter ?	Forfeits,
Popping the Question,	Leviathan,
Happy Union,	Carnival and Comic,
Under the Mistletoe,	Firework, Fruit, and Scent,
Diamond Kisses,	Juveniles.

ROSE, FLORAL, AND THE NEW BOUQUET CRACKERS, &c., &c.

FANCY CHOCOLATES.

IMPORTED FROM MASSON OF PARIS, IN BATONS, CROQUETTES, PASTILLES, &c., And in Beautifully Illustrated Boxes and Packets, COMEDIANS, JOCKEYS, GROTESQUES, PARISIENNES, MUSIQUE, NAPOLITAIN, ROUGE ET NOIR, ENFANS, INNOCENTS, COSTUMES, ALPHABETS, COULISSES, MENU PARISIEN, ZODIAQUE, &c., &c., &c.

CHOCOLAT AUX PISTACHES, CHOCOLAT CREMES, CHOCOLAT A LA VANILLE, &c., &c.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Afford a variety of Brands and kind offered by no other House in the Presidency.

SHERRIES	CLARETS
Of seven different brands, ranging in price from Rs. 18 to Rs. 42.	From the Company's Bordeaux Agency.
PORTS	MADEIRA,
Of the Company's own celebrated brands.	Fine old, imported direct.
CHAMPAGNES,	BRANDIES,
Giesler, Jules Mumm, and the Company's own importations.	Selected and imported direct from the Cognac Agency.
HOCKS AND MOSELLES, SPARKLING AND STILL,	RUMS, GINS, WHISKIES. LIQUEURS.
Selected by the Company's Coblenz Agency.	Absinthe, Eau de vie de Dantzic, Chartreuse, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Noyeau, Cherry Brandy, Citronelle, Trappistine, Kirschwasser, Vanille, &c., &c., &c., of the finest brands.
BURGUNDIES,	
White and Red, Still and Sparkling.	

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.	DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
Portrait and Landscape, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 120.	Very completely and handsomely fitted.
CARD CASES.	SCENT CASKETS,
Ivory, Solid Silver, and Tortoiseshell.	In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.
CHINA CURIOSITIES.	SMELLING BOTTLES
Ivory Card Cases, Chess Men, Chess Boards, Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Tea Caddies, Card Receivers, Waiters, &c., &c.	Of twenty different patterns.
CHURCH SERVICES	SMOKERS' CHOICE
With the new Lectionary.	Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.
DESK AND WRITING CASES,	TOILET CASES
Of a variety of patterns, In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.	of Morocco, with fitting of solid Ivory.
	WORK-BOXES AND WRITING CASES
	Elegantly finished of inlaid woods, Morocco or Russia.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest design of

BRACELETS.	GOLDEN PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs.	Spiral, Spring, and Telescope ; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted or Engraved.
BROOCHES.	RINGS.
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.	Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelled.
CHAINS.	SCARF PINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert and Victoria.	Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.
CHARMS.	STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
For the Watch Chain.	Plain or chased Gold, or Jewelled.
EAR-RINGS.	SUITS OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.	Worked Gold or Jewelled.
LOCKETS.	SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain bright or dead Gold, Chased, Engraved, or Jewelled, or Mourning ; for attachment to Necklet, Watch Chain ; to take one, two, or four Portraits.	Plain Gold or handsomely chased.
NECKLETS AND NECK CHAINS.	DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold or Jewelled.	Worked Gold or Jewelled.

THE ELECTRO PLATE DEPARTMENT is richly stocked with

BISCUIT BOXES.	INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.
BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.	"OWL" MUFFINEERS.
CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.	NAPKIN RINGS. (Complete sets in cases.)
CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.	
CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.	PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS. SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS. (Complete sets in cases.)	SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS. (Complete sets in cases.)
EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.	SARDINE BOXES. (For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)
EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.	TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS. (Complete sets in cases.)	TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. D. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are the exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated bottlings of the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest bottlers in the World of BASS' ALE, and the shipments received from them during the past two years give confirmation of the unrivalled qualities which have gained for their Beer the eminent position it has so long held in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO., WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE HYMALAYA CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.	THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U.S. CLUB.	THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

Bombay House—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

London Office—20, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, S.W.
Calcutta House—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
Bordeaux House—Place du Champ de Mars.

Agencies—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres.

AGENTS :

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT	Mr. Antonio Monferrato.
ALLAHABAD and AGRA	Messrs. A. John and Co.
AHMEDABAD	Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee.
AHMEDNUGGUR and KIRKEE	Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons.
BAREILLY and NYNEE TAL	„ W. Drew and Co.
BARODA	Mr. Dadabhoy Shapoorjee.
BELGAUM	Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjee Boyce; „ Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce and Co.
BENARES	„ Dunlop and Co.
BHOSAWUL, BUDNAIRA, and NANDGAUM	Mr. J. M. DeSouza.
BROACH	Mr. Jewanjee Nowrojee.
BUENOS AYRES	Mr. A. Rooke.
CALICUT	Mr. N. Hi-jee.
COLOMBO	Messrs. W. C. Brodie and Co.
DHARWAR	Mr. Merwanjee Hormusjee. Messrs. Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce and Co
HAKODADI	Messrs. Howell and Co.
HIOGO	Messrs. Fischer and Co.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
HYDRABAD DECCAN	Messrs. Bouneviale & Co.
HYDRABAD—SCIND	Mr. Durmah Tezsing.
KURRACHEE	„ Jamsetjee Rustomjee.
KAMPTEE, SECUNDERABAD, JUBBULPORE and NAGPORE	Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.
LAHORE	„ Jamsetjee, Cooverjee & Co.
MADRAS	„ Arbuthnot & Co.
MANILA	„ Barretto & Co.
MUSSOORIE	„ J. H. Clarke & Co.
POONA	Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee. Messrs. Hormusjee Maneckjee & Co. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee.
RANGOON	Messrs. Tod, Findlay & Co.
SURAT	„ Goosdadjee Jamsetjee & Co.
SIMLA	Mr. T. H. Williams.
TANNA	„ Dadabhoy Hormusjee.
UMBALLA	„ J. Nagga.

LONDON & BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

Terms—Three Months' Credit allowed, reference being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for Cash. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants, and Traders, who may be supplied direct from London if preferred.

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

The facilities afforded to consumers of procuring their supplies *direct from Europe* has induced us to quote English rates, and we beg to draw special attention to these quotations given below.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.	In Bond in London. Qts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17	50/
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½	38/
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12	32/
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½	26/
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½	22/
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	8½	18/
St. Estephe	White capsule	13		15/
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	11½	7	12/
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12	3 /
Barsac		17	9½	2 /

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE. (Labelled and Branded.)		Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Chambertin	Red	32	17	50/
Nuits	Red	26	—	40/
Volnay	Red	21	11½	30/
Beaune	Red	18	—	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	26	14	40/
Chablis, light	White	17	9½	22/

CHAMPAGNES.

(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)

	Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—	135/
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	24½	72/
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½	69/
„ „ „ per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—	38/
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½	58/
Good Sparkling	31	17	44/
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—	32/

GERMAN WINES.	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.	In Bond in London. Qts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	20½	5-/
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½	50/
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	26	14½	40/
Hock „ Johannisberger	42	22	7 /
„ „ Rudesheimer	27	15	41/
„ „ Hochheimer	24	13½	36/
„ „ Laubenheimer	15	—	—
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27	—	41

SHERRIES, &c.	Qts.	Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	34	58/
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	54/
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	26	39/
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	34/
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	21	30/
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	34/
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20	28/
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	28/
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	22/
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	21/
Madeira, East India, very choice	36	58/
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	25	30/

PORTS.	Per Dozen. Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal.	34	—	54/
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15	45/
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13	38/
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	18	10½	24/

SPIRITS.	Per Doz. Rs.	Qts.
Cognac, superior fine old pale...Black capsule	33	44/
„ old pale......Yellow capsule	28	36/
„ pale, White label......White capsule	27	30/
„ pale, White label......Blue capsule	22	22/
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	23½	26/
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	21	22/
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	22	24/
„ Scotch, 1st quality	22	24/
Geneva, in flasks	19	18/

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Choléra, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino......26 per case. 36/

LIQUEURS.	Per Dozen. Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	38	20	60/
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20	68/
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28	15	46
Orange Bitters, best	20	—	26/
Kill the Crow Bitters	27	—	40/

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts......} At Market Rates.
„ „ 6 „ Pints......}

GUINNESS' STOUT.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts...... } None at present in Stock
„ „ 6 „ Pints...... }

FOR SALE.

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.

Cases 3 Dozen Quarts......Rs. 5 12 0 per doz.
„ 6 „ Pints...... „ 4 0 0 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED are REGISTERING Indents for CHRISTMAS HAMPERS, consisting of the following bottles of their well known brands, viz. :—

3 Bottles Sherry,	2 Bottles Cognac,
2 „ Claret,	3 „ Champagne,
1 „ Burgundy,	1 „ Liqueur-Cherry Brandy.

Price Rs. 30 Nett.

To prevent disappointment Orders should be registered as soon as possible.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH. (*With Power to Increase.*)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.

Instalment on Allotment Rs 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

Directors.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker
A. F. PFILE., Esq., Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Abyssinia.*
(*With power to add to the number.*)

Solicitors.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bankers.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

Auditors.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq. ; S. READ, Esq.

Secretaries and Agents.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL, & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negociations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles which are supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance,* and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be debited in the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be published every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately ... and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale. Shareholders can thus, by writing ... the articles required and sending the list with ... the Society's Stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to be leve hat by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proved boon to persons of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz :—

Date.	Amount of Sales.	Date.	Amount of Sales.
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	646,000
1868	218,000	1872	723,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £392,000, being therefore at the rate of £784,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £192,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £182,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine,* i.e. July 1874, in an *Article* by a *Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information) about 8,100 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"Civil Service Supply Association.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 4,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil Service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half year represented a value of £370,760, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £95,638. The gross profit on the trading was £31,825, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income for the half year of £32 559. The working expenses amounted to 6 2/3 per cent., or £26,113. The total net profit was £12,321."

The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,500. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.

The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following :

"Civil Service Profits in London.—The Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket have just closed their past year's accounts. It has been a very satisfactory year to the members, the goods sold and paid for across the counter in round numbers amounting to £400,000. In about the same time the more extensive stores of the parent society, in Monkwell Street and Long Acre, sold £700,000 worth of groceries, wines, draperies, &c. The metropolitan middle classes, by whom the two institutions are mainly supported, expended thereat upwards of £1,000,000."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of the

"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED."

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers (or by cheque enclosed herewith) the sum of Rupees ______ being a Deposit of Rs. 5 per share on ______ Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association ; and I hereby authorise you to forward by Post to my address the Certificate of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature ______
Name in full ______
Residence ______
Profession or Business ______
Date ______ 187 .

Deposits on application for Shares may be remitted to the Secretaries and Agents at the Offices, No. 11 Hummum Street, Bombay, for payment to the account of the Society, and the Bankers' Receipts will be sent back.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The DIRECTORS have fixed the 1st day of January 1874 as being the last day on which applications for SHARES in the above named Society will be received from Residents in Bombay, the time for Mofussil Residents is extended to the 15th of that month. It is important therefore that those who contemplate applying for Shares should take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

By Order,

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd January 1874, for the CHARTER of TWO STEAMSHIPS of about 1,000 to 2,000 Tons each, for a period of twenty-one days, more or less, to be employed in the TRANSPORT of TROOPS, STORES, &c., &c., between the ports on the West Coast of India and adjacent thereto, as may be directed.

The Vessels tendered to be in port and ready for survey on the 3rd January 1874, and will be required to provide ventilation, together with such fittings as may be directed by the Agent for Transports, and to be completed and the vessels ready to proceed to sea on the 9th proximo, and, if necessary, to be docked. Water, Provisions, Coal and Water Tanks will be supplied by Government.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

Parties tendering, should state the average consumption of Coal per day and the speed such consumption of Coal ensures.

By Order,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from TUESDAY, the 23rd, to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive ; also on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, and the 1st January next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th December 1873.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer to Liverpool are lower as the lay days of one of the steamers, waiting, are running short and speculators are compelled to accept best rates obtainable to fill her up. Ship more demand.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 15s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 7s. 6d.
	Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
	Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta, Salt		Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value P sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p. ct.	Agra Bank	86
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p ct	Do of Bombay New	770
10,000	500	100	12 p ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	181	all	12 p ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	132
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,10	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	15 pc	Albert Ginning Co.	500
200	3,000	25	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	12,000	100 ps	Apollo Press Co.	6,000
200	2,500	all		Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	100 ps	Bombay Press Co.	1,075
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	275
150	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,210
351	9,000	all	250 ps	East India Press Co	2,700
150	8,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,80	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
900	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,40	75 p	Imperial Press Co	775
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	590
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
125	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	850
400	850	75	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
2	1,500	1,25	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	40 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	851
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	118-2-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
...	£20	109-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	13-10-7	do.	Ditto	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
...	£18	196-3-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1385
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	112
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.s.	Mazagon Land	939
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

621	1,250	all	112 s	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,950
900	1,000	all	63*	Bombay United	1,340
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	275
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,751
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,290
1,500	1,000	all	75 p	Manockji Petit's	1,455
160	1,000	all	10 p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,300
800	2,500	all	150 p.	Oriental	3,650
690	1,500	400	100 p.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,575

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

WE have no change to report, and no important sales are reported.

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 23rd report the Liverpool Market as closing very depressed, with Surats very dull. We have to notice a decline of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollerah, Oomrawuttee, and Orleans, which are respectively quoted at 5 9/16d., 5¼d. and 8 9/16d. per lb. Sales are given at only 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 are of Surats and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for export. The receipts at Liverpool amount to 15,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports to the large figure of 57,000. The export to Great Britain from New York are about 18,000 bales. Piece Goods are reported very dull and drooping. In the Cotton Market here there has been a decline of Rs. 2 per candy, as will be apparent from the following closing sales:—

Old Dhollerah	Rs. 176 to Rs. 180
" Oomrawuttee	" 176 to " 180
" Sawginned	" 185 to " 187
" Vingoria	" 176 to " 178
New Oomrawuttee, Feb. delivery	" 207 to " 209
" Akote " "	" 210 to " 212
" Broach M. G. March "	" 228 to " 250
" Hingunghaut Jan. "	" 240 to " 242
" Dhollera April "	" 189 to " 190

The following purchases were yesterday made by European firms yesterday:—

100 candies New Julgaum	Rs. 200
250 " " Veerumgaum, 15th April	" 187
10 " " Nuggur	" 202
75 " " Dhollera, April delivery	" 193
100 " " " " "	" 193
50 " " " " "	" 190
50 " Old Julia	" 153-55
25 " " Verawul	" 150

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee via Cutch.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Clarence, Sladden, to Calcutta.
Ship Lord Clyde, Ellis, to Aden and Jeddah.
Ship City of Shanghai, Swan, to Rangoon.
Brig Vestall, Nacoda, to Diu.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 19 Mahratta (s) .... Smith .... Rangoon, Dec. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19 Moulmein (s) ....
Mirzapore (s) ....
Jeanie Douglas ....
Hindoostan ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21 Palestine (s) .... London.
22 Mirzapore (s) .... Calcutta.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 21 Poonah (s) .... Aden.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 50 bales cotton, Pehrend Brothers.
Wimbledon, s, 5,000 bundles coiryarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 700 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Athol, s, 660 packages wet dates, R. Angus and Co.; 250 bags wheat, Nupoo Nensey.
Rigs, s, 101 bales cotton, Woomersee Comma; 500 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 31 bales cotton, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Remington and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia, s, 225 pieces E. teeth, Jairas Peerbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Venetia, s, 11 bales wool, B. J. S. N. Co.
Travancore, s, 186½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Gaye, Brigadier-General, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Calcutta.
Gallwey, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Calcutta.
Keelan, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, on duty, from Camp of Exercise.
Onslow, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Kamptee.
Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Cotton, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Mercer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE—DECEMBER 24.

Onslow, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Bangalore.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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OCULIST OPTICIAN,

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIRWAI—December 24th, at Nowsaree, Nusserwanjee Eduljee Sirwai, father of Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirwai, aged 98 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GROSSMAN—December 16th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. Grossman, of a daughter.

HILL—The wife of Mr. John Hill, Govt. Telegraph Department, Madras, of a daughter.

WARD—December 19th, at Calcutta, the wife of E. Ward, driver, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DONALD—LIGHTFOOT—December 20th, at St. Matthias', by the Reverend Henry Pope, William Donald, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, to Alicia Edith, widow of F. B. Lightfoot, of Calcutta, and daughter of the late Major General Pooley, Madras Army.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1873.

NOTHING can be more discouraging to any one who is interested in the growth of the commerce of Bombay than a review of the figures contained in the *Statistical Abstract Relating to British India* for the ten years 1863-72. The *Abstract* gives no countenance at all to the doctrine which has recently found favour with men who set themselves up as the exclusive masters of all knowledge regarding the economic condition of the country, that the vitality of India is nearly exhausted by the tremendous drain on her resources for produce sent abroad. A few weeks ago a correspondent of the *Times* gravely declared that it is impossible there can now be any stores of grain in the country, because no sooner is a crop harvested than the districts in which it has been grown are swept clean of it for the benefit of markets beyond the sea. Yet the export trade in all kinds of merchandize has not increased in value by more than fifteen millions sterling, or about 30 per cent., in the ten years, and it is easy to show that this increase cannot have caused any appreciable reduction in the quantities of grain left for consumption in India. There is no difference worth mentioning between the quantities of cotton, wool, opium, and seeds, exported in 1871-72 and the quantities exported in 1862-63, though of course the prices have varied materially. What ground, then, can there now be for the assertion that large breadths of land once sown with grain are devoted to other purposes, so that the foreigner may get the kind of produce he wants even if the native be forced thereby to incur the risk of starvation? Nor, again, is the actual exportation of grain serious enough to excite the slightest disquietude as to its possible effect in bringing too low the stocks of food for the people. The wheat trade is only just in its infancy, and the average number of hundredweights of rice exported during each of the five years 1868-72 was less than that of each of the five years 1863-67. The total value of the grain exported in the year ending March 31, 1872, was only £4,865,748; and, when one considers that the annual produce, consisting principally of grain crops, of all the land of India is certainly not worth less than from 400 to 500 millions at the very least, it becomes obvious that the export trade has not yet attained such a magnitude as to be worth taking into account in an estimate of the food supplies of India.

There has been, however, as we have said, a large increase in the export trade; and what satisfies us that it is a healthy increase is the fact that it is mainly due to the cultivation of new products on soil that previously was lying waste, or to the springing up of a sudden demand for old products which till lately were deemed almost worthless. Tea, for instance, which is grown on lands reclaimed from the jungle and added to the fertile soil of the country, figures in the returns for only £233,000 in 1863, while in 1872 the value of Indian tea exported had risen to £1,500,000. So, again, with coffee, which has covered the hills of Southern India with productive plantations, the exports have risen in value from half a million sterling in 1863 to £1,380,000 in 1872. But the most extraordinary change has occurred in the trade in jute and manufactures of jute. Owing to the greatly increased favour in which this once neglected fibre is now held by manufacturers at home, the value of the exports, which was £882,000 in 1863, reached in 1872 the sum of £4,299,767, showing an increase of more than 400 per cent. We thus see, then, that, while none of the ancient branches of Indian trade are decaying, but all making steady progress, new and vigorous branches are shooting out in all directions. Is this state of things consistent with the decline which some critics affect to remark in the productive resources of the country? Is it compatible with the charge that English rule has drained India of its life-blood, and left it utterly destitute of both wealth and energy? Or is human nature in India so different from what we find it to be elsewhere, that the more men are oppressed here and the smaller the return they get for their labour the more enterprise and zeal they will display in fresh fields of work? We believe such theories are entirely fanciful, and that trade could not flourish if the country were not really prosperous or the people were not receiving a fair remuneration for the sale of their crops.

But the feature in these returns which, as it seems to us, ought to alarm the people of Bombay, is the proof they afford that we have absolutely no share in the newly-developed prosperity of the country. The trade in tea, in coffee, and in jute, all goes to other ports, for even of the coffee grown in Western India only a small proportion is sent to be exported from Bombay. Our export trade, in fact, remains quite unexpansive; and, as the manufacture of cotton by machinery in Bombay increases, there must evidently be a gradual falling off in the principal article of our import trade also (though this loss in the external commerce of the place will be more than made good to us in other ways by the creation of a new home industry). It will be said, Well, we surely have not much to fear so long as we have our raw cotton, our opium, and our seeds to depend upon. But the same cause which is likely to affect the import trade in piece-goods must also tend to diminish the export trade in cotton. More and more cotton every year will be bought up in India for home consumption, and the foreign commerce of Bombay must shrink within smaller and smaller dimensions unless it be recruited from some new source of supply. To stand still while Calcutta is rapidly advancing, and while new ports are coming into existence which must to some extent compete with us for such trade as we have, means, for Bombay, to decay. Besides, all the sanguine calculations of our Port Trust and other tax-collecting institutions as to the revenue which may be exacted without difficulty from the inhabitants and the trade of Bombay are based upon what we suspect to be the erroneous opinion that, in the natural course of things, the commerce of this port must go on increasing. It is assumed, in fact, that Bombay enjoys a trading monopoly, and that she cannot be crippled by any burdens in the shape of dues and taxes. If, however, these burdens really fall on a commerce already declining in value and not likely for years to come to show any signs of revival, but rather to droop more and more, the ground is cut away from beneath the feet of the advocates of heavy dues. For our part, we cannot see any prospect of a change for the better in our commercial condition except the slight one opened out by the near approach of the time when an attempt must be made to construct the railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere. The Rajpootana line would give Bombay access to new markets from which she is now completely shut out, and would enable her to compete on fair terms for a share of the trade of the North-west Provinces and the Punjab. But, beyond this, what hope is there for Bombay?

GOLD AND MINERAL PROSPECTS OF WESTERN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that an ounce of gold has been obtained from a ton of quartz at Wynaad. I have for the last three years been connected with gold mines in various parts of Australia, and have watched quartz mining very closely, and with much interest; and as, so far back as 1856, I was employed by Government to seek for gold in the Southern Mahratha Country, perhaps I may be permitted to have my say on the subject of mining in India. Concerning this trial crushing at Wynaad, an ounce of gold to the ton of quartz seems to me to be very encouraging. Certainly it would be considered so at Sandhurst (ancient Bendigo), where about seven hundred quartz mining companies are at work, of which less than fifty are happy enough to have what is called their ounce stuff, coming out of their shafts. The proportion of gold extracted from quartz profitably varies according to circumstances. The principal thing affecting profits is the character of the country in which quartz is found. In some places the quartz reefs crop out on the surface, and if they are broad, not much broken, and situated so as to be extensively quarried, the expense of getting out the stone may be considered as being at a minimum; and under such a state of things, with the appliances there are at Bendigo for crushing, five pennyweights of gold taken from a ton of quartz would have a good profit, always supposing that several thousand tons could be got out at the surface. But in point of fact the rich superficial quartz of Bendigo was for the most part used up fifteen years ago, and what quartz remains cropping up at the surface is either insufficient in quantity to work upon, or has been ascertained to be deficient in gold-bearing quality. However, quartz reefing has by no means been reduced to an absolute certainty, and it is not improbable that rich veins of quartz may be at the surface under the very noses of experienced reefers who tread them under foot daily in walking to and from their work. So now and then rich finds are made in places where it seems wonderful that the stone should have remained untouched. But putting this sort of extraordinary discovery out of the question of consideration as to what affects the profitable working of quartz, say at Bendigo, I must explain that, the quartz having been exhausted at the surface, it has become necessary to follow the reefs down into the earth which they have been found to penetrate over one thousand feet; and there is no reason why they should not extend much deeper. Therefore, to follow quartz down, a shaft has to be sunk, and the expense of doing so, and of concomitant working, must be set against the value of gold to be extracted from the quartz, when it is got, say, at several hundred feet below the surface. The cost of these workings will depend greatly upon the sort of strata the workings are carried through. Soft slate is cheap to work in. Hard sand-stone and hard slates are very expensive to deal with; and this sort of consideration, taken in connection with the quantity of water met with below, and the facility or otherwise with which the reef is found and followed underground, all goes to determine how much gold to the ton will pay what per cent. of profit. On this head, roughly I may say, that an ounce to the ton pays about twenty per cent. on mining capitals employed at Bendigo; and that too in cases where shafts have been sunk over five hundred feet under the surface, and where stone has been met with after perhaps two or three years of fruitless search, in quantity sufficient to admit of, say, four hundred tons of quartz being landed at the surface, and crushed per mensem. Ounce stuff got in this sort of quantity at Bendigo means rapid repayment of thousands of pounds spent in sinking shaft, driving from the shaft, winding machinery, pumping gear, and the numerous costly operations called mining. Four hundred ounces of gold got per mensem means a monthly credit item of over £1,450, which quickly wipes out a debt of even £6,000 on expenditure actually incurred to-day by certainly over one hundred progressive mines at Bendigo; and the moment any one of them is known to have got ounce stuff, the value of its scrip will ascend from shillings per share to pounds. But Bendigo is by no means the place in Australia where quartz mining is conducted most economically. On the contrary, Ballarat Clunes and Pleasant Creek quartz reefers speak contemptuously of Bendigo slow-coaches. At those places mines are worked on a much larger scale than they are at Bendigo. From the New North Clunes Mine more than 1,000 tons of quartz are raised per mensem from depths varying from 300 to 1,000 feet. The crushing apparatus is on a much larger scale, and there ounce stuff has made the fortunes of many shareholders. So also has happened at the Long Tunnel Mine in Gippsland, at Walhalla, and at many other places in Victoria; and a mine at Blackwood was, I heard, when I left Melbourne making two and a half pennyweights of gold obtained per ton of quartz crushed pay. This was of course a very exceptional result, but, as a shareholder in the Duke of Cornwall Mine at Castlemaine, I am in a position to say that we are making five pennyweights of gold from the ton of quartz pay us. The county we are working in is very soft, our reef is large, though much broken up, and we are able to get out the quartz with crowbars and picks, which is of course much cheaper than having to blast it out with powder. Besides, we are working at not much over one hundred feet from the surface and the mine is quite dry; and we have by this time twenty head of stampers of our own to crush with.

I mean these explanations to show that the ounce of gold obtained at Wynaad from a ton of quartz is not discouraging. It seems likely that the process of crushing and extracting the gold was rough. Even in Australia great experience has not ended in perfect methods of extraction. At Sandhurst I feel sure that 30 per cent. of gold contained in quartz is lost. There, as often happens elsewhere, the quartz contains large quantities of iron pyrites called mundig by miners, which holds much sulphur, and when gold is touched by sulphur it will not amalgamate easily with the quicksilver which is used in the crushing machines to extract the gold from the crushed quartz. Almost all the Bendigo quartz ought to be roasted previous to crushing to drive off sulphur, but expense of fuel will not permit of this being done profitably; hence a large loss of gold, which it is cheaper to permit than to prevent by roasting. These reflections lead me to think that the ounce of gold obtained from the ton of quartz at Wynaad might with care have been increased. At any rate, if there is plenty of stone the reef would seem well worth working, and I shall be glad to hear of the formation of a company to do so. It is difficult at a distance to judge of the amount of capital necessary to start with. But I should say £3,000 ought to be got together, for crushing machinery alone would cost over £2,000 to land from Melbourne and place it on the reef at Wynaad, and another £1,000 would be little enough to begin to get out stone with. Besides, the deposition of gold in quartz reefs varies very much in different parts of the stone, and it is quite likely that the ton crushed was not taken from what is called the run of gold through the quartz. Perhaps gold may not be visible in the quartz, even by means of a microscope, but still the stone may be richer in gold-bearing quality than an ounce to the ton. I have often known this happen in Australia, and I would just as soon see galena in the stone as gold; for in most cases quartz showing galena in it is also highly auriferous. At the same time it is just within the limit of probability that valuable quartz may be on the surface at Wynaad in quantity sufficient to render immediate and large profits. In that case the reef would pay £2,000, required for crushing plant, and expense of working, within a month or six weeks of the batteries starting to crush. For instance, in October 1871 when I was at Bendigo, a cake of gold weighing 2,564 oz. was obtained from the first crushing of the Great Extended Hustters Tribute Co. No. 1 mine. The yield being from 264 tons of quartz taken out of a reef 18 feet thick, averaging for that crushing nine ounces per ton, the Tribute Co. were wonderfully lucky. In the course of 1871 it was formed in 28,000 shares of £1 each, of which sixpence only was paid up. The intention being to work an old shaft which had been sunk ten years or so previously to expose the Hustter's reef. After sinking 300 feet, this effort was abandoned for want of capital, just indeed when the unfortunate workers were within fifteen feet of the reef; for the Tribute Company had only to sink that distance to come plumb on to the top of the valuable saddle from which within twelve months of October 1871 they took out many thousand tons of quartz, yielding more than a ton of pure gold, worth considerably over two hundred thousand pounds; and all this for an initial expenditure of sixpence per share. I remember it was calculated that the profits on this six-penny call were at the rate of 27,000 per cent. per annum. I do not mean to hold out hope that the Wynaad reefs are likely to be so valuable. But the gold-yielding quality of quartz is very variable, and no man living can assess the value of a gold share. The great yields from the Great Extended Hustters Tribute Company lasted only about nine months, when the saddle was exhausted; and for the last twelve months and more the company have without success been searching for another saddle which is certain to be found under the one exhausted; but which may contain very little, indeed no gold at all, or it may be even richer than the other. The probabilities may be in a measure estimated by the fact that the shares are worth now from thirty to forty shillings each, whereas when the gold was being taken out at the rate of 6,000 oz. per mensem they went as high as £11 11s. each.

I will now remark on the gold-bearing prospects of Western India, premising that I am not a geologist, but that I have a practical knowledge of prospecting and mining obtained during nearly three years' wanderings over Australia and Tasmania; and as, for more than sixteen years back I have closely observed the rocks of a large area of this presidency, I believe I may be able to direct public attention usefully. I must say preliminarily that mineral discoveries would I believe do more for India than anything that has ever happened in the Peninsula. To my mind it seems that one great cause of the stagnation of Indian civilisation is want of such an impetus to enterprise as mining always produces; and here that impetus would I believe raise masses of people from a state of things which certainly nothing else has hitherto effectively stirred, to valuable and lasting action. The immense mass of labour we have all round us let loose at gold, tin, copper, iron, coal, would I am sure revolutionise Hindoo ethics and gain for the world such an accession of real wealth as has only rarely been achieved on occasions of vast effort when the earth, the source of all wealth, has throbbed under spasms which have occurred from time to time in the history of labour. Now, let us regard the aspect of things almost at our doors likely to lead to such a *denoument*. Gold-bearing quartz has been found in Wynaad, and I have very lately examined a reef on this western coast which has the appearance of containing minerals, perhaps gold. It occurs in a changed, and often highly crystalline formation, which I believe I am right in classing among the Cambrian or lower silurian rocks. I say this because I found within a few miles of it slates, certainly of one or other of these orders, not far removed from rocks of precisely similar character to the formation in which the reef I am considering occurs. Moreover, the disintegration of this rock produces kaolin of very nearly similar character to what is found at Balla-Balla, in Victoria, and I am very much inclined to think that the slates and this felspathic rock are stratifications of the Cambrian or lower silurian order at the edge of the stratified area which the ghaut up-heaval disturbed. I know I ought to have fossils of the ages I claim for these rocks, and other proof besides, which might take me months to obtain; and I am therefore only able to suggest that the ghauts have in places at their west edge Cambrian and lower silurian stratifications which their up-heaval disturbed. What is the geological state of things at Wynaad I do not know. Gold has often been found there, I have heard; and that fact points to the existence of Cambrian and lower silurian formations west of the ghaut up-heaval. The country east of the ghauts, I have no hesitation in asserting, is in many places composed of slates, schists, and strata of undoubted Cambrian and lower silurian age. I can quote numerous geological reports of examinations which prove this, and I am myself an eye-witness that many of the rocks of the Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kalladghee collectorates are Cambrian and lower silurian. I will go further and assert that they are just such formations as those of Australia in which gold is found. I will add that I have found gold in several places, and that I can get the colour in most positions over a large area of the districts I am writing of. I feel certain that the quartz reefs of these localities are auriferous; and I am sure that nothing but patient prospecting and examination can decide what the reefs are worth. I will not assert that the tertiary formations composed of the disintegration of these rocks contain enough gold in them to be worth working by alluvial mining. In other words I am not prepared to say there are diggings. Probably there are not, though I think gold was once got in quantity in the Dumbal hills, where I think I have seen remains of old diggings. But even if the alluvial deposits have very little gold in them, that is not at all a decisive reason why the quartz reefs running through the slaty and schistose strata should not be auriferous, and even highly so. The absence of gold in the alluvium may merely mean that the disintegration producing the drift has not extended over sufficiently long time, and the right places to form the sort of highly auriferous deposits which were found at Bendigo and in other parts of Australia. It may have happened that the gold bearing quartz is in rocks and in positions where the denudation and disintegration necessary to form deposits which might have become diggings has not occurred. But, however that may be, there are as a fact in the localities east of the ghauts which I have in my mind large quantities of quartz reefs occurring in slates and schists of exactly the same sort as those in Australia, in which are found gold and many other minerals. I think it possible that the gold-bearing quality of Cambrian and lower silurian rocks may have, here and in Australia, been affected by up heavals of mountains of plutonic or volcanic origin; and it is possible that the Cambrian and lower silurian stratifications disturbed by the ghauts may not have been charged with highly metallic quartz such as that of Australia. But on this point I will notice, that the dividing range of the east coast of Australia runs north and south, and so do the ghauts, *and most, if not all, gold bearing reefs.* Both ranges have trap and basaltic formations, the most striking variation between the two being the laterite beds of the ghauts, which, as far as I know, do not occur in Australia. But I am not at all sure of that; and as laterite is I think an aqueous rock formed under water at some period when the ghauts were submerged, its occurrence could hardly affect the gold bearing causes of the quartz reefs existing in older stratifications through which the ghauts were thrown up. Nevertheless, there may be geological differences of age and formation which may affect the gold-bearing quality of the W. Indian quartz. *But if there is, that fact can only be ascertained by actual experiment. No theorising of the sort I have touched on can affect or even much direct that one thing which can answer the question I have at heart, viz.—Is the quartz of the Cambrian and silurian rocks of the Belgaum, Dharwar and Kalladghee, and perhaps other districts east of the ghauts, remuneratively mineral-producing?* I purposely avoid confining this question to gold. Other minerals of great economic value are as likely to be found as gold; and my object is to stimulate search in those districts. Every-one there ought to have a pick and hammer, and likely-looking quartz should never be passed untouched. *In that way, and in that way only, are mineral discoveries made. Minute search of many persons must be made, and this is what I write to compass.* The letter from Mr. Weld, Governor of West Australia, which I publish, shows that many years' occupation of West Australia has only just commenced to discover mineral wealth; and I have heard that gold-bearing reefs have been, within six weeks of this, found at King George's Sound, which was first colonised nearly forty years ago, and where European mail steamers carrying Australian diggers and reefers touch twice a month. These men, habituated to notice gold signs, have up to now failed to see what is said to be at hand for any one to notice at the Sound, and this is only what has happened over and over again all over Australia. The largest nugget hitherto found being a lump of pure gold got at Dunolly within the last six years, weighing over 2,200 oz. and sold for more than £10,000, bore pick marks upon it when it finally came to hand. Early in 1872, I was one of a score of prospectors on the Maryland run, part of which is in Queensland and part in N. S. Wales, where we found deposits of alluvial tin ore which have since been worked with remarkable success. These deposits had been handled and wondered at by shepherds and others for many years' previous, who did not know what they touched, and threw it away; and it was only by what is called chance that at last some one recognised the ore, which has since been collected with ease—so curious, when the story of its finding and its value is considered—and this finding of tin ore has led to discoveries of tin in Tasmania and in other places in Australia, where till then search was never made, for the two reasons—first, that tin ore was unknown; second, that the sort of country in which it should be looked for was also unknown. The object with which I write is to show that there are eastward of the ghauts large extents of country which are likely to re-pay prospectors of minerals who ought not to be deterred from their endeavours merely because minerals have not yet been found. To direct persons who think my suggestions worth a trial, I recommend search to be made in quartz reefs passing through slates and schists. The gneiss and micaceous schist lying immediately above granite ought carefully to be looked to. Streams like the Toongbhudra and Kristna, which I believe come out of granite at a point in their progress where they leave the ghaut disturbances, ought to be followed up, and examined. The banks are natural sections of the country, and, wherever they exhibit slate and schistose country, diligent search for quartz reefs should be made, and the alluvial might be tested to see what gold and other heavy ores it may contain. This sort of search will no doubt necessitate time and patience; but any searcher who undertakes it may be consoled to know that though thousands of eager and skilled prospectors have wandered and are now wandering over Australia, looking for gold and metals, places like Ballarat and Bendigo have very seldom been found; and yet a suggestion to the most skilful Australian prospectors, that there are still unfound in the Australian wastes of mineral wealth as golden, aye and heavier golden fish, than have hitherto come out of those seas, would be accepted as consonant with their experience. I have often heard men who have spent twenty years of their lives prospecting in the bush wonder how it is that so few great alluvial gold discoveries have been made; and I have heard in explanation, that places which were being worked in the fifties, meaning from 1850 to 1860, were often abandoned when the prospects were good, merely because better finds were heard of. Thus the Unipstick, a most promising spot not far from Bendigo, was left when the New Zealand rush took place; and for years to come it will happen in Australia, that thorough search such as is alone likely to end in successful prospecting will be interrupted and thwarted by the habits of prospectors, who leave fair promises to rush hundreds and even thousands of miles to test the truth of the merest hear-say. I saw them doing this last year when they left Stockyard Creek and other places in Victoria, which were being remuneratively worked in congenial climates, for Port Darwin, more than 1,500 miles away, situated in a climate where white men cannot work. And I have watched and learned, and know that successful mineral hunting depends on industrious and very laborious search, which here and there and everywhere, for mineral success, and for success in everything else, must be the chief ingredient.—I am yours faithfully,

GILBERT ELLIOT,
Bombay Civil Service.

P. S.—I have just read a paragraph from the *Neilgherry Courier* stating that the Alpha Gold Prospecting Company, under the auspices of Mr. Wither, who is described as an Australian digger, has started, and ascertained that there is gold bearing quartz in Wynaad showing to the naked eye what is called in Australia good gold. It seems that shafts were in years gone by, before the establishment of coffee plantations, sunk to do what was intended to prove reefs. But I gather from the paragraph I have before me that evidence was not elicited as it should have been. There seems to be quartz which was not extensively broken into, much less followed down, and I read that Mr. Wither's report of examinations of the workings "states that veins can only be found in the solid quartz sheets, and to find these it is necessary to bore into and blast the solid rock." By this I suppose is meant that the run of gold must be looked for in the quartz, which, if it is compact, as it ought to be, will have to be penetrated by blasting. And if Mr. Withers has found well-formed lodes of quartz in fairly workable country, in sufficient quantity to justify his recommendations, crushing machinery ought to be sent for from Melbourne, where there is the best obtainable in the world, which I agree with Mr. Withers could be put on the ground at Wynaad for about £2,000. But to justify this expenditure it must be established that the prospects are likely to furnish the machinery with at least 300 tons (to crush per mensem) of such quartz as is spoken of as showing gold in the stone. In that case I for one will take shares in the Alpha Prospecting Company when I have heard a little more of its managers and directors—very important items in a gold venture. But, considering the matter from a commercial point of view, I feel that what I have written concerning gold prospects obliges me to warn every one excited by the word gold, to reflect that fortunes are rarely made in a month, and that quartz mining, though sure in the long run, where there ought to be a race at all, is often very slow from the start. Given, a good reef in moderately soft ground, years may, and often do elapse, before the stone is sufficiently explored to expose that part of it where is the run of gold. Even when gold is seen freely in quartz the questions arise—What size is the reef? Is the gold-bearing quartz a reef at all? The gold may be in small leaders which are often much richer than the reef they lead to, but these would be usually thin, and if they were only a few inches in breadth, and in hard ground, they must be very rich indeed to pay a profit on the expense of getting them out. They would have to be almost half quartz and half gold if they ran through hard country. The commercial basis of a quartz mining venture should rest on a large and fairly likely to be a permanent reef of quartz, such as may be depended on to furnish thousands of tons of quartz occurring in country, the expense of working in which will not exceed say £2 a ton for getting out a ton of quartz, which to justify that expenditure ought to yield an ounce of gold worth £3 18. If there are such prospects in the Wynaad, Mr. Withers has indeed, as stated in the *Neilgherry Courier*, "some grounds for being sanguine that with the aid of proper machinery that would cost about £2,000, he could in less than six months prove that Wynaad is as rich in gold as any gold-producing country in the world." And even then investors will have to look sharp in regard of trusting their money to mining managers and directors. The first must be competent, and the latter at least honest, which is not often the case in Australia, and which is very often the cause of expensive failure there, which with fair honesty and competency might have been averted. *Verb. sap.* G. E.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PERTH,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 8th November.

MY DEAR MR. ELLIOT,—I have been very much pressed for time by both public and private business since my return from a ride of over a thousand miles upon which your letter reached me. The mineral prospects of this colony are fast attracting notice, and the newly opened lead mines are something wonderful, and no one can say what they are yet or how far they extend. Iron, tin, good prospects of coal, and gold, the latter lately found in fresh places, all point to a rapid and sudden rise in the fortunes of this colony, and I write to advise you as a friend that if you think of coming to look at this colony, you ought not to lose an hour in doing so. I am getting experienced diggers down from Melbourne. We have already got payable quartz, and most reliable private advices from Melbourne say that a "rush" here may take place any day if the news is favourable. Of course I do not wish for a premature rush, so will not proclaim a gold field before it is necessary and certain. I mention these things to point out to you that it is far from improbable that prices may rise 50 per cent. ere long, and that the time for buying in this country may be past. Of course this is the sanguine view, and you will so understand it. I am just about to commence a railway to the Champion Bay lead and copper mines, and the next thing upon which I have set my heart is to connect by a telegraph line along the "Great Bight" with the Adelaide telegraph system. I have at length, after great opposition, succeeded in getting a coastal steamer subsidized, and she found plenty of cargo and passengers, but she was run on a reef through most culpable neglect or ignorance, and is under repair, I hope, however, for a *second* ere long. Fresh country is being occupied by sheep inland, and I send an overland expedition to central Australia, the line of (Port Darwin and Adelaide) telegraph under M. Lorrest, the explorer, in autumn. The Melbourne and South Australian expeditions have not yet reached us, and I now begin to fear have failed. Our pearl fishery is an increasing success. As to horses, the settlers here as a rule won't understand that it is worth while only to breed good horses. Mr. M. B. is an exception, and he is improving an already very good stud. As to the Javiah, I believe that inferior woods (or inferior Javiah even) has been sent down. I *enclose* a chip of Javiah cut off the Fish Rock Beacon on Sin. sapling 21 years in water swarming with teredo, &c. You observe the bark remains. This at all events you may rely on as an authentic specimen on a small scale. I have sent papers, etc. I can only express my firm conviction that *good* Javiah (not shaky heart) especially outside, will stand for ever white ants or anything else. I have dug up a post that has stood forty years quite sound. In consequence of a report against so-called Javiah at Ceylon, I enquired and found no Javiah had been sent hence at or near the time the work was construsted. No doubt it was red gum or something of the sort. I have sent some logs for trial to Ceylon, and will send you some to Bombay as soon as I can. The difficulty of the trade here is want of shipping. By the way, I wish I could see my way to a line of steamers between this and India. Very many thanks for your letter. I think I go to New Zealand on leave in January and stay till the end of March in the E. colonies, but write about anything you like in my absence to Hon. F. P. Barlee, Colonial Secretary, who takes the same interest that I do in all that may forward the colony, or help any gentleman thinking of settling.—Believe me yours truly.

FRED A. WELD.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

REUTER reports that the latest crop reports are generally unchanged. In Jessore an eight-anna crop is expected, possibly more. In the Rajshahye division prospects are unchanged, and rain is much wanted for the winter crops. As to the Dacca division, from Dacca heavy dews are reported, and crop prospects are fair; the rice has been nearly all cut, and in some parts prices have fallen. In the Patna Divison harvest is progressing. In Patna light rain fell on the 21st, and the prospects of the winter crops are more favourable than they were last week. In Tirhoot the winter crops are withering from want of rain. In the Orissa division the weather has become seasonable and prospects are favourable; the recent bad weather did little damage. In Balasore, in the neighbourhood of pergunnah Soso, the crops have failed, and relief measures are urgently required. In Chota Nagpore a little rain has fallen at Singbhoom; the winter crops in other parts are still suffering from want of rain.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPAIN.

THE ACHEEN WAR.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 23RD DECEMBER.

H. M. troopship Jumna has passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

MADRID, 23RD DECEMBER.

General Moriones with 15,000 troops is marching into the province of Biscay.

MADRID, 24TH DECEMBER.

Latest advices state that 30,000 Carlists surrounded General Moriones and compelled him to embark his army at San Sebastian.

PENANG, 24TH DECEMBER.

Both sides of the Acheen River have been captured by the Dutch. It is reported that the Sultan is willing to surrender.

PARIS, 24TH DECEMBER.

In the National Assembly last night M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, explained that the object of the approaching International Monetary Conference was the adoption of measures for preventing the dangers caused by too great an influx of silver money.

The illness of the Emperor of Germany is causing increased anxiety.

OBITUARY.—Chief Baron Pigot.

LONDON, 23RD DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day closed very depressed. Surats very dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 9/16d.

The Manchester market has been dull and drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8¼ lbs. do.	9s.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0⅝d.
5 " French Rente, 1872	93¾.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92.
Bar Silver	58.

The sum of £56,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England—destination unknown.

Arrival—Woodburg.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Rinaldo.

THE *Delhi Gazette* tells us that the Government of Bengal is said to have offered a grant-in-aid to the Brahmo Somaj for the education of the aboriginal tribes.

MAJOR WILLIAMS, R.E., who returned to Calcutta from England a few days ago, has resumed his old appointment as a Deputy Secretary in the Public Works Department.

THE actual loss to India on the Secretary of State's bills this year up to the end of December has been Rs. 84,41,350, being Rs. 15,40,191 in excess of that estimated.

A REPORT has reached Penang from Province Wellesley that Captain Speedy, with some of his newly enlisted Punjabees, had made an attack upon the Chinese miners at Larut, in which they were repulsed, and a brother of Captain Speedy's shot dead.

THE London correspondent of a Madras paper relates that at a dinner recently given to Lord Lawrence, on the occasion of his retiring from the Chairmanship of the School Board, Mrs. Anderson, M.D., returned thanks for the toast of the ladies, and was ready to bleed the company, or cut off its limbs, if necessary.

ONE new feature at the Calcutta races, says the *Englishman* of Saturday last, and one which we are sorry should ever have become necessary on an Indian race-course, was to be seen in the stand this morning, being a board containing the names of about eight defaulters, three of whom were Europeans, and the remainder natives, principally from Bombay.

THE Scotchmen of the North-Western Provinces, a contemporary remarks, have discovered another opportunity for singing their own and their countrymen's praises, in the celebration of a Burns' festival, by a dinner which is to be held at the Railway Institute at Allahabad on the 23rd of January next. Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice of the High Court, is to occupy the chair.

THE Assistant Commissioner of Akola writes:—"The weather has been fine since the date of my last report, and picking has now been generally commenced. If this fine weather continues for even a fortnight, a great portion of the crop will be secured. It is not unusual to have some showers about Christmas, but as yet I am glad to say, for the sake of the cotton crops, there is no sign of a change in the weather."

THE *Madras Mail* relates, that, before leaving Madras, Madame Arabella Goddard was robbed of four hundred rupees by some light-fingered gentleman in the Capper House Hotel. Madame Goddard was proceeding to catch the train, and while on her way, thought of the money and returned back. As the money was not found at the time, the lady proceeded to the station, but missed the train. She next gave information to the police, and the last coin recovered through the exertions of Major Balmer, the Commissioner of Police.

THE *Pioneer* hears rumours of another Public Works scandal. This time, again, barracks are at fault, and owing to change of officers during their construction, it is probable the blame will be found, as usual, to attach itself to no one in particular. It is said that the materials used in the building of our soldiers' palatial hill residences at Dalhousie were not of the best, and that already in more places than one there are cracks in the wall large enough to pass a walking-stick through. It is the old story of bad contractors and no time for close supervision by the Government officers owing to excessive office work. A costly article, red-tape!

AT half-past three o'clock on Friday, the Siamese Embassy consisting of three members, we read, arrived and landed at Prinsep's Ghat. They were conveyed from the steamer to the ghat in one of the State boats, and on landing drove to Government House in two of the Viceregal carriages. There they had an interview with the Viceroy. The occupants of the first carriage were in uniform and wore on their breasts the stars of honor of their country. Two of the body-guard rode in front of the carriages, and two behind. The head babu of the Government Toshakhannah was present with three State umbrellas inlaid with gold.

BLONDIN made his first appearance on the high rope, before the Calcutta public, on Saturday last. He had unfortunately chosen the hour of the Viceroy's levee, for his performance, which greatly lessened the number of spectators. Precisely at the appointed time he appeared clad in a coat of mail and helmet, and marched across the rope and returned. He also performed a variety of different feats, standing on his head, balancing himself on a chair on one foot, &c., cooking a pancake, with a stove balanced, on the rope, also eating the pancake and drinking a pint of champagne by way of accompaniment. He carried a man across with perfect ease; crossed blindfolded; and also ran a bicycle across—performing all the feats with his accustomed ease and confidence, greatly to the astonishment of the Bengal Baboo. He was to have given a second entertainment on Tuesday.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, writing from Jubbulpore says,—"I hear that a corporal of the Borderers, a man of exceptionally good behaviour, is to be tried by court-martial for neglect of duty, and I mention the circumstances of the case as illustrative of the sterness of military law. A private, somewhat the worse for liquor, was moving about the barrack-room in which the corporal was seated. It was the duty of the latter, according to the letter of the law, to arrest the man for drunkenness. But being of a good-natured disposition, and wishing to save the private the consequences of an arrest, he pretended not to notice him. The kindness was, however, misplaced, for the obfuscated soldier, singling out the corporal, struck him a blow, without the least provocation. The criminal was of course immediately seized, and hustled off to the guard-room, and will, in due course, reap the bitter harvest of his folly. But the good-natured and well-behaved corporal has also been put under arrest, pending trial for neglect of duty."

THE Levee on Saturday afternoon was numerously attended, and while the reception of so many people must be a severe tax on the Viceroy, some of the parties attending have also to pay a penalty. Apart from a theatre at home on boxing-night, it is difficult to experience a greater crush than may be had at a Viceregal levee in Calcutta. The crush may be gentlemanly; but it is anything but gentle, and sore ribs and aching arms, not to speak of nearly broken ones, rewarded the efforts of those who testified to their loyalty by their attendance. Some gentlemen of aldermanic form and proportions were either rolled like upright logs, or flattened like pancakes. We (*Indian Daily News*) suppose such formalities as levees must be attended to, but if an arrangement could be made for the presentation of new-comers, and some other less formal mode be adopted for the old ones to notify their existence, we can conceive of its being a great relief to the Viceroy, and one which the Government House "public" would also appreciate.

THE sixth special narrative of the drought, which comes down to the 18th instant, records very little change in the prospects of the season. The rain which fell during the previous week extended to Burdwan on the west, and Kishnagarh on the north, but not to the distressed districts, where it was most needed. In much of the Bhagalpur and in some parts of the Purnea district, the late rice crop had turned out better than was expected, and the spring crops in Behar were still holding out. There had been a slight fall in prices in some districts, but not such a fall as had been anticipated, on the new rice coming into the market. The Lieutenant-Governor's proposals for the employment of extra civil establishments for famine relief-works have been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and the extra establishments distributed. Arrangements for promoting emigration from the distressed tracts were progressing, and many families were expected to emigrate from Saran. It was almost certain that the amount of grain to be provided by the 31st January would be secured, and the proportion in which it should be assigned to the distressed districts had been decided on, 375,000 maunds being reserved for Western and Central Bengal; 65,027 maunds had already been despatched from Patna to the store-houses in Champaran, Tirhoot, and Saran. The Commissioner of Patna, however, is of opinion that the Government importations are checking private trade, though he is doing his best to inform the people that the Government grain will be expended entirely on relief works. Actual distress had not shown itself anywhere, nor was there any brisk demand for labour. The daily average of labourers employed on the canal works was over 21,000. In Shahabad 124,750 acres had been irrigated; in Gya, 2,959 acres; and in Patna 5,000 acres. An expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 had been sanctioned for advances for land-improvements in the Presidency Division.

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MILITARY ITEMS.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Robert West Hervey, C.B., has been entitled to Colonel's allowance from 11th December 1873.

Lieutenant Arthur Melvill Hogg, having completed twelve years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Captain, from 12th December 1873, subject to H. M.'s approval.

H. M.'s 1st Light Cavalry left Chinchwud on Tuesday. Several corps were to march into Poona the following morning from the Camp of Exercise. The Camp is rapidly breaking up.

Major James Annesley Smith, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from 10th December 1873, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Lieutenant Walter De Winter Van, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from 3rd December 1873, subject to H. M's approval.

The few men left in charge of the prisoners of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, were to leave the Ghorepoorie barracks with their charge yesterday, in order to make way for H. M.'s 7th Regiment, which is expected to arrive in Poona from Chinchwud.

Captain B. P. Hodgson, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Consequent on the expected removal of the 18th Brigade R. A. to England the moves of the D Battery from Neemuch to Deesa, and the battery from Kirkee to Neemuch, have been countermanded. This will leave Deesa without a battery, and cause four batteries to be quartered in Kirkee till next relief season.

Captain George Lodwick Warden, Captain George Shepherd Stevens, Captain John Germain Watts, and Captain Thomas Lyons Fraser, having completed twenty years' service, have been promoted to the rank of Major, the first from the 9th December 1873, and the rest from the 10th, subject to H. M's. approval.

It is rumoured that a small Camp of Exercise is to take place shortly in Oudh, and Hurdui is spoken of as the site of operations. The 7th Bengal Cavalry marched in from Seetapore a few days since and, with two other native cavalry regiments, at present in Lucknow, will probably take part in the manœuvres.—*Pioneer*.

We hear that the military prisoner who escaped from the guard of H. M.'s 56th Regiment is a notorious housebreaker, and that there are two men now undergoing sentences of courts-martial in connection with his former escapes from custody. The guards should have been warned in regard to the notorious prisoner they had in charge.—*Deccan Herald*.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

In accordance with custom, we give a holiday to our entire establishment to-day, so that there will be no publication of the *Gazette* to-morrow.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AT CHINCHWUD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOHEE, 21st December.

The First Division, under General Sir E. Russell—composed of the 1st and 2nd Brigades of Infantry, with two Batteries of Artillery and that smart well-disciplined Cavalry regiment, the Poona Horse, under its able Hibernian commander, Major LaTouche, together with a few Sappers and a scratch Brigade made up of the 17th, 15th, and 11th Regiments—marched yesterday, the 20th instant, from Chinchwud and took up a good position at Mohee, on the right bank of the Indrayanee River, which the troops forded at daybreak. The camp of this flying division is pitched upon rising ground, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. The whole of the fields here are under rich cultivation, and produce gram, jowarree, and dhall in great abundance. The chain of small mountains which encircles the plains of Chinchwud are only about three and a half or four miles distant. The 1st Division is nicely pitched in separate Brigades, with a space of about 500 yards lying between them. The ground runs down into a miniature valley in the centre, and the camps of each Brigade are pitched upon ridges of high ground. The country is open to the front for about three miles, but the left of the Division rests facing a long spur of low hills. Why this part was chosen, as it is, I cannot explain, as the enemy, if they were to attack us, would come from Chinchwud and fall upon our right flank or direct rear. However, picquets have been mounted, so that we are guarded against any of General Grant's masterly movements. The Division is not encamped in a single line, but in a double line of Brigades. This I regard as a wise precaution, for a Division extended in line would occupy a very large front, and of necessity require a system of picquets and sentries which it would much harass the force to supply. There is plenty of good water here, but its appearance is not inviting. The Cavalry are posted on the opposite side of the river, and the Royal Artillery are situated upon the right of the line. The troops rested to-day—the Sabbath—and attended church parade in the open. This Division has had the brunt of the work, the arrangements not permitting officers or men to enjoy a holiday. But the very high *esprit de corps* which exists amongst them has made them quite regardless of ease or rest, and never did men go through hard exertion with a better will. To-morrow the force is to fight its way back into Chinchwud, and the two contending Generals will then have an opportunity of exhibiting their accurate knowledge with reference to active service duties. As a foregone conclusion General Russell is to be allowed to win. The troops must return, so the Camp Force under General Grant will no doubt fall back. However, there will be plenty of military judges who will be able to tell on whose shoulders the mantle of honour and success really falls. Opinion is fairly divided as to which General should be the fighting favourite. Both men have graduated in regimental life, and know the duties of each rank and grade in the service. We have now to see for the last time, as the Camp closes on the 23rd instant, of what stuff they are made. Their eyes, ears, and telescopes, as Wolseley says, will have lots to do. The force marches at 2-40 A.M. to-morrow, the 22nd instant, and the battle evidently will begin at daylight as the Mohee Force nears the 2nd Division, who to-night are putting out their picquets. Colonel Moyle, commanding the 28th Regiment, marched out with his corps like a plucky officer of the right stamp, which he certainly is, although he was very ill at starting, and had been so for days previously. His medical advisers, however, would not allow him to remain, as officers and men are sleeping on the ground, and his state was such that his illness might have been increased. The regiment will be commanded to-morrow by the next senior officer. The Quarter-Master General's Department pitched tents for officers and men. The accommodation is of course very small but quite sufficient for a flying force. The Europeans are highly delighted with the bread which has been supplied, and they say it is far better than is procurable at any station they have been quartered in. No porter is supplied on account of the large and extensive carriage it would necessitate, but the Commissariat have issued two tots of rum to each man, or about a quarter of a pint, half of which is issued at dinner time and the remainder at supper. The meat appears to give satisfaction, and no breakdowns have occurred. Major Clarke of the Commissariat has won golden opinions of the force for the very complete way in which he has provided for every want. The whole affair is like a huge picnic, and the officers and men are in the highest spirits.

The races took place yesterday. General Russell offered leave to those disposed to go to them, but as the course was five miles off and the road a difficult one to find, only one or two officers attended. A bad accident occurred to Major Hill's horse, who fell, broke his leg, and sent his rider yards out before him. Mr. Elliott, who is a good and plucky rider, fortunately suffered no injury, but I hear the horse had to be shot.

CHINCHWUD, 22nd December.

The sound of tapping tent pegs very early this morning told the army at Mohee that the hour had arrived for rising and putting on the war paint in which Russell's troops were to be arrayed when they should meet that great military captain, General Grant, with whose troops fate had decreed they were to cross bayonets. The darkness of night was illumined by the bright camp fires, which sent up their sparks, and which showed the figures of the troops as they clustered round the cheery grass bon-fire which every now and then burst into new existence and then died out for want of more fuel. It was 1½ o'clock, an hour at which old and young Bombay were enjoying the sweets of peaceful slumber save when teazed by some unkind mosquitoe who had escaped the vigilant eye of the bed-room hamal, who was drinking in blood the longevity of the sleeping victim of misplaced confidence. It was chilly too, and the European troops drank their coffee with peculiar gusto, while the native soldiery regaled himself with cheleems and tobacco. By 2 o'clock A.M. Russell's force had struck their tents, packed and loaded them on mules and camels, and were soon afterwards falling in by regiments upon their parade-ground. At 2-40 the whole force was drawn up in Brigades and put in motion in the direction of the river which lies between Chinchwud and Mohee. The Artillery went off first and crossed the Indrayanee river, and joining the Poona Horse waited the arrival of the Infantry, which came up very speedily. Most of the officers commanding regiments gave the prudent order for the men to take off their boots, and this wise precaution has no doubt saved much illness. Any corps or regiments who neglected to do so may suffer severely, for wet feet are ever a fruitful source of sickness to the British soldier, more particularly in tropical countries. Besides creating deadly disease, damp boots are known to give men sore feet, and the discomfort of them to a marching man is also an element worthy of the commanding officer's notice when he is about to ford a stream even if it be only a few inches in depth. When the river was passed, the troops resumed their march on Chinchwud. Only that the distance was too great, and that regiments would have been kept out to an advanced hour and exposed to the sun, General Grant would have disputed the passage of the river. I hear that this officer was anxious to make his stand at this particular spot, for river fords always afford a good opportunity for guns to destroy troops. However, the Commander-in-Chief for the above good reasons directed otherwise, and General Grant waited for the attack near Chickly Rocks. Each army sent out staff officers to try and detect the precise situation of the other, but it was so dark that it was not until near daybreak that General Sir E. Russell was able to discover Grant's feelers and so make out his position and intentions. The gallant Right Division piled arms and anxiously waited for morning, nor were the army of the foe less impatient. General Sir E. Russell drew up his Brigades in line of columns, and placed his Artillery upon his right flank, protected by the Poona Horse, a Cavalry regiment which, all through the movements of the Camp of Exercise, has displayed a knowledge of duty and a smartness which must have attracted the keen Argus eye of the chief of this army. Indeed, Major LaTouche has won golden opinions for the masterly way in which he has handled an arm of the service which has important and arduous duties to perform, and without which Artillery would not be safe when detached from Infantry. The enemy—General Grant's 2nd Division—commenced making tender inquiries by speaking to Sir E. Russell through the mouths of some very nasty 9-pounders. It was dark, and the blaze of the babes upon wheels lit up the black soil of Bajee Rao's former dominions. These tell-tale noisy toys, however, let Russell into a secret, and he entered into a loud and angry conversation reply—from the lips of the splendid D Battery. The left of General Grant's line stopped Artillery practice, and the Cavalry of the 1st Division had a few rather dangerous interviews with the extreme of General Grant's left. For his Infantry met them in tip-top form and coolly replied to their hurried but very steady [illegible] point. General Grant had tried his best to destroy the right of Sir E. Russell's line, and failing—some say it was only a feint—made a desperate attempt upon his left. Russell's force now took ground to the left in column, his Artillery gallopped gloriously on to the new point, halted on the way, and riddled Grant's centre and then passed on to strengthen the extreme of the line.

23rd December.

The post is going, so I close this hurried account, but will finish it to-morrow, when I will tell you of the grand march past which took place to-day before His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala. Our gallant Chief, General Sir A. Spencer, commanded, and the flower of the army of the Western Presidency made a splendid show, and convinced the native nobles and general spectators that the military force of Western India is one that is in prime order, at once the glory of our rule, and the fear of those, if there are any, who would wrench from us this splendid gem, British India, won by the valour of similar troops and preserved by the present.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

The following troops comprised General Russell's force that went to Mohee on Saturday morning:—

Half Battery Horse Artillery.
Two Field Batteries.
One Company Sappers.
Poona Horse.
Kirby's Brigade—2nd Queen's, 14th N. I., and 28th N. I.
Kemball's Brigade—83rd Regt., 19th N. I., and 26th N. I.
Wood's Brigade—11th N. I., 15th N. I., and 17th N. I.

for the purpose of attacking General Grant and the other troops composing his force, as under:—

Price's Brigade—56th Regiment, 1st Grenadiers N. I., 8th Regiment N. I.
Reserve Brigade (*Rose's*)—7th Fusiliers, 66th Regiment, and 68th Regiment.
Cavalry Brigade—1st Light Cavalry squadron, 3rd Hussars.

Artillery being the same as General Russell's.

General Russell moved out Wood's Brigade at 2 A.M., and placed them on a plateau slightly rising, and completely covering it along with his twelve guns (12 pounders), advancing himself an hour later. The other two Brigades moved up a valley, concealed from the enemy, till they actually opened fire upon them with his Horse Artillery. As soon as this was returned by the enemy and the position of their guns thus ascertained, the Batteries on the plateau opened fire, and in actual warfare would have silenced the enemy's Artillery, as they and the whole of Grant's force were wholly exposed, General Grant refusing to take advantage of some earthworks thrown up by the Sappers for his protection. As day dawned Wood's Brigade silently advanced under cover of a friendly rising ground. The top of this rising ground was some 800 yards from the left flank of the enemy's left flank, the whole of whom were hotly engaged with Russell's other Brigade under Kemball and Kirby, but until now partially concealed. The whole of the advance of the 3rd Brigade was covered by a tremendous fire from the twelve 12-pounders under Major McCausland. This terrific fire was but feebly responded to by three Horse Artillery guns, which opened fire on this Brigade when their approach was seen on their facing the crest of the afore-mentioned rising ground. The 3rd Brigade, which had been formed in the following order behind the plateau viz., 11th N. I., skirmishing with their supports, and the 15th and 17th N. I. in half battalions, which were deployed before they had got under fire. Advancing in this order they took possession of the now famous Chickly Rocks, the 17th N. I. being brought up there out of sight of the enemy to cover that flank, as Cavalry were seen in that neighbourhood. Sir Edward's disposal of his troops was a complete surprise, and in fact in actual warfare the moment the 3rd Brigade gained the crest of the rising ground, the battle would have been virtually settled as the enemy were completely outflanked, General Russell having gained a position to the left rear of his enemy. Now followed the usual affair with blank ammunition, troops utterly out-manœuvred pluckily fighting on "to the bitter end," one or two of Grant's regiments retiring in column under a heavy fire and steadily wheeling with the utmost unconcern. General R. seeing that the matter was fully settled in that quarter now withdrew the 15th N. I., to help in supporting the 1st and 2nd Brigades, giving employment to the enemy's front. There is no use in going on with further details which could not have taken place with ball ammunition.

CHINCHWUD, 22nd December.

The following is the Commander-in-Chief's memo. for marching past on the 23rd:—

The whole of the troops in camp will parade at 6 A.M. and will be formed up by the Deputy Adjutant-General in the following order for marching past on ground a mile west of Single Tree Hill, facing south.

(OMITTING DETAILS OF OTHER ARMS).

Infantry.—1st and 2nd Divisions. In quarter columns, twelve paces intervals.

Salute of 17 guns from R. H. A.

Present Arms.

Time to be taken from 3rd Brigade 1st Division, only the band of the 3rd Brigade 1st Division to play going down the line.

General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades will stand fast.

Band of 1st Light Cavalry will play whilst the Commander-in-Chief in India passes the Cavalry Brigade; band of 1st Brigade 1st Division when the Commander-in-Chief reaches the right of D.-9 Royal Artillery, and continues till His Excellency arrives at the left of 1st Division; band of 2nd Brigade 2nd Division from right of 2nd Division to the left of the line.

(HERE DETAILS OF ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OMITTED.)

Divisions of Infantry will march past as follows, Divisional Staff in one line:—

Major-General.
Pioneers of Divisions.
Bands of leading Brigade.
Brigade Staff in line.
Brigadier.
Regiments in columns of double companies.

The Brigade bands on arriving near the saluting flag will turn to their left, and when clear of the double company wheel to the right—halt—and form opposite the saluting flag.

The Brigade bands will play each regiment past with its own regimental quick step. On the last double company getting about twenty paces past the saluting flag the band will cease playing, turn to the left, and move away (forming up in front of their Brigade, ready to march past in line of quarter columns.

There must be thirty paces between the rear of each Brigade band and the Brigade staff, to permit them to get well away to the left without hurry or being run into.

On one Brigade band ceasing to play the next will at once commence. No two bands are to play at the same time.

The Brigade in marching past in column of double companies will form a line of quarter columns on the left of the leading regiment and then change flanks.

The 1st Brigade 1st Division will do this at a point 200 yards beyond the 3rd flag. On the band of the 2nd Brigade 2nd Division ceasing to play, and moving away to its left, the Cavalry band will come to the front again.

After the Artillery has gone round the second time the Infantry will then march past by Brigades in lines of column,

2nd Brigade 2nd Division leading in the following order:—

Divisional Staff.
Major-General.
Pioneers.
Brigade Band.
30 paces interval.
Brigade Staff.
Brigadier.

The bands will march straight on and cease playing eighty paces beyond the saluting flag, when the band of the next Brigade will commence.

There will be eighty yards from the rear of one Brigade to the front of the next, and 100 yards between

1st and 2nd Divisions.

As soon as each Brigade reaches the second point, it will take ground to the left in fours, with the exception of the 1st Brigade, which will form from left as soon as its rear is 150 yards clear to permit Cavalry to gallop past.

The Infantry will march to quarters after the second march past.

Attention of mounted officers called to Camp of Exercise Circular No. 17. All officers employed as a temporary measure at the Camp to rejoin their respective stations on the 24th instant. Brigadiers Kemball, Wood, and Price to rejoin their respective regiments on 26th instant. Brigadier Rose to command the troops left in Camp till the 29th instant, when he marches with his regiment to Ahmednugger.

Memos.

In column of double companies, when marching past, Brigadiers to be twelve paces in front of Commanding Officers.

Band thirty paces in rear of preceding Brigadier when marching past in double column of companies, and the Brigade staff thirty paces in rear of bands.

In line, Brigadiers twenty paces in front of Commanding Officers, his staff behind him in line and before him on other occasions.

Native regiments to have only three mounted officers in front of the colours—the others on the flanks of their regiments.

CHINCHWUD, Wednesday.

I have only time to say that Lord Napier is very much pleased at the appearance and steadiness of the troops.

KATTYWAR RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Early in the morning a whisper went the rounds that there would be no races, but later on a circular from the Hon. Secretary re-assured us, and the residents were invited to the lottery tent, but few availed themselves of the advantages that might accrue. There was one lottery on the Hallar Stakes, but a very small one. Agha Khan's Cup was divided, and Nujeeb walked over. In the Hallar Stakes Moosa Shakur came in first, but Brewtey on Anstey protested that not only had he been crossed, but also jostled, so the ultimate fate of the stakes rests with the decision of the Stewards. In the Pony Race, Orange was again successful. After his success on the first day some doubts were expressed with regard to his being under 13.2, and on the morning of the second day's races he was measured and found to be above 13-2 and consequently disqualified, but during the day his Parsee owner quickly cut him down, and on being measured before the race he was found to be under the necessary height.

The Stewards have not yet given their decision relative to the alleged cross in the "Hacks" which was run on the first day.

It has been especially noticed that there is only one Kattywar Chief who has entered horses for this year's racing, and many think it looks as if the races will fall through after another year or so.

Second Day, Saturday 20th December 1873.

Stewards.—J. B. Peile, Esq., C. S.; Colonel E. H. S. Bowdich; Colonel C. W. Walker; Captains G. H. Candy, L. Russell, W. Scott, C. S. Sturt, W. A. Salmon, C. A. Owen; Krishnajee Luximon, Esq.; Azum Nursingprasad. Starter—Colonel J. A. Smith. Judge—Colonel Chamberlain Walker. Honorary Secretary—R.H. Batty, Esq.

1st Race.—The Whim. Rs. 250 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 400. R. C. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

st. lbs.
Meer Ebrahim Ali Khan's... g a g ...Behur........ 8 6 ......

2nd Race.—H. H. Aga Khan's Cup. Rs. 500 added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1½ miles. Entrance for horses on 1st July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100.

st. lbs.
M. E. Ali Khan's... g a h ...Nujeeb......... 9 6 ...P. Mahomed ..1
Mirza M. Beg's...... b a h ...Newminster 9 6 ... —— 2

Although the uninitiated fondly hoped to see a race, those who were in the secret knew that the owners had divided the stakes, and consequently Nujeeb walked over: a little amusement which put on three pound to her weight for the Hallar Stakes.

3rd Race.—The Hallar Stakes. For all maiden Arabs and country-breds. Rs. 400 from the fund. Weights for age and class. R. C. Entrance Rs. 75. To close and name at 4 P.M. the day before the race.

st. lb.
H.H. Aga Khan's. b a h ...Moosa Shakun .... 9 7 ...Rowjee 1
PalitanaThakore's. b a h ...Anstey .... 9 6 ..Brewty........2
M. E. Ali Khan's... g a h ...Nujeeb .... 9 9 ...P. Mahomed 3

This was a really good race from start to finish. Brewtey on Anstey got off with a bit of a lead which he kept for some time, at first followed closely by Nujeeb and Moosa Shakun in the order named, but Moosa changing places with Nujeeb, gradually crept up to Anstey and passed; just before turning into the straight all three horses were level, but Moosa Shakun got ahead and won cleverly by a length, Anstey second, Nujeeb third. Time—2-58. After the race was over a cross and a jostle were claimed by Brewtey, who had ridden Anstey, and so there remains another race for the stewards to decide upon.

4th Race.—The Pony Race. Rs. 75 from the fund. For all country-bred ponies 13-2 and under. Entrance Rs. 15. C. W. over 9st. ½ mile heats without dismounting.

st. lb.
Mr. S. Manockjee's... b p ......Orange .... 9 0 ...Cassim......1
Mr. MacLaghlen's... g p ......Blair Athol.. 9 0 ...Ebrahim ...2
Mr. Shirgonker's...... g p ......Hyder Ali... 9 0 ...Rowjee ...3

Chieftain has disappeared, and Hyder Ali has taken his place. In the canter past many fancied Hyder Ali's chance, but Orange again won easily at any rate the first heat. In the second heat Blair Athol made a grand struggle to regain his lost laurels, but without success.

LOAFER.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWUR, 23rd December.

Christmas has been already announced here by a display of fireworks yesterday evening at seven near the Frere Hall. I believe the treat was given by our worthy Superintendent: nearly all on the hills were present. I hear Dr. Bell shot a panther yesterday, three years old. We have a few people up here just now. The house agents are very quiet, anxiously waiting for tenants. The chaplain of Sattara is here. His visits are far and wide. In his absence the services are conducted by Mr. Manley. The weather is very pleasant.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A notification signed by the Principal was issued yesterday, in the above College, to the effect that those who have passed the Matriculation Examination this year in a vernacular and not in a classical language, and who intend to join the College, will be required to pass an examination in a classical language on the 5th of January next; and those who fail to satisfy the examiners will not be allowed to become members of the College. It is very difficult for the students entering the College to learn, in such a short time as twelve or fifteen days, a foreign language which requires a study of six months at least. It is hoped, then, that the new law will not be carried into effect this year by the Principal, but that due notice of it may be given in the papers and then brought into EXECUTION.

Bombay, 24th December.

BOMBAY.

Locusts at Jamkhandi.—A mofussil paper states that recently locusts appeared in Bitri and other villages of the Jamkhandi jaghire, and destroyed part of the crops.

False Weights.—A Borah named Ebramjee Tyebjee was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in his possession, without satisfactory excuse, a false instrument for weighing. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10.

The Governor of the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a handsome Christmas present of fruits, sweetmeats, &c., kindly sent to the inmates by Ramjee Mahadewjee Shroff, Esq.

The Baroda Commission.—A correspondent writes that Mr. Wassoodew Juggonath, pleader, Balwuntrao Yeshwant, Govindrao Mawa, and Bapoobhai, appear before the Commissioners on behalf of the Gaekwar, but are not allowed to ask any questions to witnesses without the permission of the Commission.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Tuesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Goanese named Domingo Kinney. Deceased was removed to the hospital on the previous evening from a village near Chimboor, in consequence of having sustained fracture of the ribs. The jury found that death was caused by injuries received by his having accidentally fallen from a toddy tree.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.—A correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the Gaekwar of Baroda has expressed his willingness to Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee to appoint him as his Dewan with full authority. Mr. Dadabhai is willing to take the post, but he wishes to have a proper understanding with the Maharaja as to emolument, &c., and also to obtain sanction of his appointment by H. E. the Governor, whose return he will wait before concluding any arrangements.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—The Baroda correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that some of the merchants of Baroda have presented a petition to Colonel Phayre, the Resident, against H. H. Mulharao, complaining that the Maharaja's karbharees exercise great tyranny over them in recovering the duty on grain, which was abolished during the lifetime of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, but which has now been re-imposed. They pray for the abolition of the tax.

Warehouses for Storing Salt.—A native paper learns that Government intends to open warehouses for storing salt in the larger towns of the mofussil and on the stations of the railways, and to sell it there to contractors at the cost price, the contractors having to retail it at the same price, receiving for their remuneration only one per cent. commission. A contract for Gujerat has been given to a Parsee, and similar arrangements will be made for the remaining portions of the presidency.

The Sabarmati Irrigation Scheme.—A mofussil paper publishes the petition sent by the Ahmedabad Association to Government, praying it to execute the proposed Sabarmati irrigation scheme at a point a few miles below the city, so as to avoid the water supply of that town being injuriously affected, and requests Government to comply with this petition of the people and save them from the various inconveniences which would arise were the Sabarmati diverted by a canal at a point somewhere above the city.

Charges of Perjury, &c.—On Tuesday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Visram Jadowjee and five other Bhattias were charged with conspiring to fabricate false evidence in a judicial proceeding and with abetment thereof, and with preferring a false charge against one Dhurumsey Tricum, knowing the same to be false, and with abetment thereof, and with attempting to extort money, and with abetment thereof. The magistrate postponed the case, and admitted the prisoners to bail on their own recognizances in Rs. 1,000 and two sureties in a similar sum.

A Christmas Dinner.—Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai has very considerately made arrangements at his expense to provide a Christmas dinner for the inmates of the Pensioners' Home, Grant Road. It is expected that His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, the Hon. Mrs. Deane, and several other ladies and gentlemen will be present on the occasion to witness the treat. Mr. Byramjee's liberality to the poor widows and orphans of the asylum deserves honourable mention; and we have no doubt it will be as thankfully accepted by the inmates as it will be duly appreciated by those who have any sympathy for them.

Escape of Prisoners from the Poona Jail.—We are glad to hear that there will be an inquiry into the circumstances attending the escape of the large body of prisoners who managed to escape from legal restraint last Thursday evening. There must have been some culpable neglect of duty which permitted the making, first of all, of the hole under the door, and, then, gave time to so many men to get through it without being discovered. We shall not attempt to show where such neglect lay, but that there must have been neglect we firmly believe. The guarding and arrangements at the jail ought to be such as to keep the men in sight and deprive them of opportunity to escape.—*Deccan Herald*.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Ship Clarence, 1,104 tons, Captain J. Sadden, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

The Ship City of Shanghai, 989 tons, Captain J. Swan, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

The Ship Lord Clyde, 1,116 tons, Captain J. Ellis will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and about 400 pilgrims.

The Brig Westall, 88 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Dieu, with a general cargo from Mozambique, to be carried into the same bottom.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Vingorla and the Coast with 37 deck passengers.

The Ship Inspector, 1,482 tons, Captain J. B. Thomas, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool (July 21st) with a cargo of 2,063 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The P. & O. Steamer Mirzapore, from Calcutta, arrived in Madras roads on Monday morning with the following passengers:—

For Melbourne—Mr. Hill.
For Bombay—Messrs A F Davies and G Bacon.
For Galle and back—Dr. Ponnochunder Banerjee.
For Suez—Capt Charles and Col and Mrs Pogson.
For Southampton—Mr. G Andrews, Mr. and Mrs Jennings Mrs Henry Kellsall and child, and Mr. J Harriott.

The s. s. Oorun has made a run worth noticing, doing the distance from Liverpool to Calcutta in 31 days 14 hours, including all stoppages. She left Liverpool on the 15th November, at 6 P.M.; arrived at Port Said in 10½ days, including stoppage of eight hours at Gibraltar; was detained three nights and two days in the Canal; left Suez on the 29th, and arrived in the port of Calcutta at 2 o'clock of the 17th instant.—*Englishman*.

Holloway's Pills.—In general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these Pills. They purify the blood, soothe and strengthen the nerves and system, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and, in fact, make the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. They may be commended most unreservedly as the very best family medicine in existence. Though so powerfully efficacious, they are singularly mild in their operation, and might be given with perfect confidence to young children and delicate women. They contain not a grain of mercury or any other noxious substance, and cannot do harm. Delicate females and all persons of sedentary habits will find these Pills a blessing.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last. The Lord Bishop of Bombay (President of the Society) was in the chair. There was but a small attendance of the friends and supporters of the Society. The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the President called upon the Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone to read the report of the Society's operations during the past year, the Secretary (the Rev. W. Maule) being unable to do so. The following are extracts from the report:—

The Committee, in presenting their annual report, announce with much satisfaction that the operations of the Society in this Diocese during the past year give the promise of very important results in the future. The hope expressed by them last year that a European Missionary would be appointed to Nuggur has been realized, and 3 or 4 circles of outlying villages have been placed under the charge of native Catechists and schoolmasters, whose work meets with the approval of your Committee. The Poona Mission, too, has been placed in charge of two European Missionaries the Rev. W. S. Barker, who recently arrived from England, and the Rev. A. Gadney. Hitherto it has been superintended by the Rev. S. Stead, chaplain of St. Paul's Church, who has devoted much time and thought to its welfare. During the year, Messrs. Gadney, Hovell, and Ramaswamy were ordained Deacons. The Rev. Mr. Hovell has been stationed at Kolapore, under Mr. Taylor, whose zealous labours among the Marathi population, continue unabated, in spite, at times, of failing health.

Bombay.—The Rev. C. Gilder, of the Indo-British Mission, reports the continuance of the English services at Trinity Church, as also of the Marathi Services under the catechist Damodhur, which have been fairly attended. The financial position of the Church has not improved, the offertories being small, while the Pastors' fund has met with but little support. It is encouraging to notice that the attendance of Europeans and Eurasians at the services has greatly increased innumbers. A question having arisen as to whether it would be desirable to amalgamate the I. B. Institution with the B. E. Society, the sub-committee which was formed to consider the matter determined in the negative. During the year Mr. Gilder has baptized 3 adults, among them a Kayust Brahman, a Government servant, of good family and of fair attainments. There have been also several inquirers under instruction, some of whom he hopes to baptize shortly. The Rev. G. Ledgard's work has been divided between English and vernacular duty. The attendance at the services is good; very efficient help in the musical portion of the services has been given by the Zenana visiting ladies; much poverty and distress still continue among the people of the district, towards which relief has been regularly given by the Chaplains of the Cathedral and Byculla.

Kolapore.—The work of the past year, Mr. Taylor says, has been going on satisfactorily and hopefully—that of the Scripture readers, two of whom were formerly Hindoo Gurus, or religious teachers, being especially interesting. He has also been assiduous in visiting the many small stations around Kolapore, and on the whole has been well received, the result of these visits being the addition of 12 new enquirers. During the year 30 persons have been baptized, of whom 15 were adults, and some of these have had to encounter much opposition and persecution. On the whole it is evident that the Mission has taken deep root in and about Kolapore. While he can look on the past with gratitude, we still ask the prayers and sympathy of the Church, that the work may increase and abound. Your committee are glad to state that the sphere of this Mission is about to be enlarged, and that Mr. Gilder will shortly proceed to carry on the work in one the subordinate native States.

Ahmednuggur.—The Rev. T. Williams sends a very interesting report from this station. The Bishop's visit in October last was a source of comfort and encouragement to the infant church: every circle of villages was visited by his Lordship in company with Mr. Williams; and the immediate result of this tour may be briefly summed up as follows:—20 were added to the Church by baptism, 77 were confirmed, while the earnest and telling addresses of the Bishop, delivered at various places, left an impression upon the listeners, not easily to be eradicated. But beyond this, there are important measures which your committee deem it necessary to carry on without delay: viz. either the purchasing or building of mission premises at Nuggur, as well as Church-schools at Toka, Undergoo, Vamooree, and Padergoo, the towns above alluded to, where catechists and school-masters are already placed.

Poona.—The Rev. V. Ramaswamy states that but little or no variation has occurred in the routine of work. The supervision of the native Church appears to occasion some difficulty, composed as it is chiefly of very poor people some of whom by their immoral conduct have given occasion for the exercise of stern Christian discipline. The services have been well attended throughout the year; and the superintendence of the School in which there are 35 children, as well as constant visits to the sick and infirm, have been carried on as usual.

Ladies' Association, Bombay.—The report of the Ladies' Association in connection with the S. P. G. gives great satisfaction to your Committee. Two ladies are now at work in the interesting sphere of female education, by whom visits are daily made to their heathen sisters. 52 Zenana women receive instruction every week. There has been no instance of real opposition to Christianity. Some few families willingly read the Bible, and much encouragement is given with the expectation that ere long many may be baptized. The native girls' school gets on well—and on the whole there is much to rejoice over and be thankful for.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Punnett, who had been the indefatigable Secretary of the Society for three years, resigned the appointment on the occasion of his leaving the country. Your committee owe a debt of gratitude to him for the interest and zeal he displayed on behalf of the Society, and feel they cannot do better than here embody the resolution which was passed on the occasion of his resignation:—"The Committee desire to place on record their sense of the value of the services rendered to the Society by Mr. Punnett. The erection of Kamateepoora and Mazagon Churches, and of the Parsonage at Mazagon, as well as of the Mission Buildings at Kolapore, are visible evidences of the energy which has characterized Mr. Punnett's tenure of office, and the zeal and diligence which he has shown in other ways are not less real, if less sensibly, apparent. During last year the revenue of this branch of the Society was greatly increased, and sure progress in the work of missions was made in many forms. The Committee are deeply sensible of the obligations under which they lie to Mr. Punnett, and desire by this resolution to convey to him their most cordial thanks."

The Committee cannot close their report without expressing their gratitude to Almighty God, for the progress which has been made during the year. Two more of the important stations indicated in the Bishop of Bombay's mission scheme for the Maratha country have been occupied by English missionaries. At Kolapore the advantages of a chapel and suitable mission premises have been secured to the zealous labourers in that interesting field, and if in Bombay there has not been perceptible growth, still the work of the Society has not been barren of results.

Mr. Justice Pinhey in moving the adoption of the report said he had much pleasure in doing so. He was quite unprepared to make a speech as the resolution had only been placed in his hands since he came into the room, and he was not therefore going to do so. He thought they must have observed that the general progress of the Society's operations was satisfactory, and he thought that he was right in tendering the thanks of the friends of the Society to it for the work it had done. It would be noticed, too, that the operations of the Society were being carried on at three very important centres, Kolapore, Poona, and Nuggur. The first Mission had been established for some time, and under the able superintendence of Rev. Mr. Taylor was undoubtedly doing good work, and he would leave it to others more acquainted with that mission to tell them of the results. There was another important mission established at Nugger, and if it progressed as it had hitherto done it would be the greatest work of the Society. There was only one missionary he believed, Mr. Williams, and the number of conversions in the district was very large indeed. But he thought that it should be borne in mind that the majority of the conversions had taken place amongst the lower castes, and with them there was not such opportunities of testing the sincerity of their opinions as with the higher castes, because, unlike the latter, they had but little to sacrifice when entering the church, though he would by no means advocate the missionaries addressing themselves to the higher castes alone, but if the mission progressed as satisfactorily as it had hitherto done it would be the most important in the whole diocese. Lastly, there was the young mission at Poona. It was a most promising mission, and was under the superintendence of two most zealous missionaries, and they had an excellent conductor in his excellent friend Mr. Stead, who, he believed, would do all in his power to second their efforts. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, and carried. The Rev. Mr. Johnston (for the Secretary) announced the names of those gentlemen appointed to serve on the Committee for 1874:—The Right Rev. the Bishop, President; the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice President; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey; Mr. Latham, Mr. Peel, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Pedder, Dr. Mills, Mr. Hussey, the Rev. G. C. Reynell, the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, the Rev. H. C. Squires, the Rev. W. Maule, Secretary, and Mr. Stranack, Treasurer.

The Rev. Mr. Gilder then addressed the meeting. He said he regretted that the claims of the Bombay Branch of the S. P. G. had not been assigned to abler advocacy than his. He had asked to be excused from addressing them, but the request having been repeated he felt it to be his duty to utter his advocacy, however feeble. Their duty plainly shone forth in every page of the Holy Scriptures, and if Scripture was to be their rule of life then the propagation of the Gospel was a duty from which they could not shrink. But it was evident that but little interest was taken in this great and glorious Work of God. There must be some explanation for this. First of all he feared that the notion too greatly prevailed that the mission to preach the Gospel implicated only a portion of the Church—the clergy. That commission was given to the church, both laity and clergy, and the laity could no more ignore their responsibility than the clergy. Another circumstance which he thought accounted for the want of interest in Missions was the feeling that they individually could do but little. He thought that if the widow who cast her two mites into the Treasury had encouraged any such feeling, she would have lost the approval of her Lord—for how far could her two mites have gone towards the support of such a splendid edifice? Yet her gift was declared by the Lord to be more valuable than all the rest. He thought that with those words of Scripture before them, every one, however humble his lot, could win the same approval of the Lord. Then, again, he thought there was too much stress laid on the result of missionary enterprise. People asked what is the result of all the last fifty years' preaching? He thought that the result was most satisfactory and that the feeling that it was small had arisen from an ignorance of the facts. He thought that those who took the trouble to read publications on the subject would see the matter placed on a footing which ought to dispense any lurking doubts in their minds. Take Bombay only. Thirteen years ago he was the only missionary in connection with the Society in that large diocese, and now what did they see? Several missionaries at work in Bombay, and the labours of the Society extended into the country. Let them restrict their remarks to the report just read, and he asked them to say whether there was any excuse for the question, what are you doing? He thought much had been done for which they ought to be grateful. He would treat the subject on higher grounds, and enquire whether God had in any instance where he had imposed a duty on them made success rather than effort the reward. There was too much wilful ignorance both as regarded the progress of missions and the condition of the people. For thirteen years he had been a missionary, and he was perfectly astonished when he discovered the other day that his small charge included 2,00,000 souls. If the laity would only look into the matter they would be perfectly alarmed at their past ignorance, and would be stirred to take the matter up. He was only speaking to them as he felt and in no set speech. They prayed daily Thy kingdom come, and it should be their duty to do all in their power to bring it about, and in doing so to swell the number who would join in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb.

The President said that their work on the occasion of the annual meeting was in some degree a matter of form. The report presented by the committee was received, and unless some objection was offered, it was read and adopted. He should like, however, to say a few words and to express the opinion which he had formed on the present work of the Society, and he thought that he might hold out to them hopes of the extension of the work. He thought that they might certainly congratulate themselves on the progress made during the past year. At Kolapore a very complete set of buildings had been erected and the missionaries provided with a suitable house and the catechists with quarters. A chapel had also been built, and in every way he trusted that the mission there was substantially and permanently founded. The Rev. Mr. Taylor's labours there had been rewarded with some success, and his reports, and the information which had reached him (the President) lead him to believe that Mr. Taylor was exercising a growing influence in that place, and with God's blessing he hoped for considerable fruits in time to come. A mission had also been established at Ahmednuggur, and a visit which he (the President) had recently paid to it and the surrounding districts gave him hopes that a really indigenous church might arise there. In one district the work had been carried on by a native catechist, without any encouragement from the Society, or any other quarter, and almost in the face of discouragement. He was pleased to find that though the converts were from the lower castes, some of them had exhibited a great deal of native vigour and independence. One convert had been the means of bringing a young Brahmin to the church. The work was as yet only beginning, but he looked upon it as a hopeful one, and he trusted that before they met next year the committee might be able to report that the requisite mission buildings, and perhaps even part of a church, had been erected in Ahmednuggur. He had also to notice that a mission at Poona had been established. It had long been his desire that a mission should be established there, but he had felt that to do this we must have two European missionaries. He was happy to say that his desire had at length been accomplished, and the Society had now two European missionaries at Kolapore, two at Poona, and one at Ahmednuggur. He had written an urgent appeal to the Society at home to give Mr. Williams the assistance he so urgently needed, so that he trusted they should soon have six European missionaries in those three missions. He also trusted that the missions might go on increasing in efficiency, and that before long the Society might be enabled to establish a training College at Poona. Though they were able to thank God for the progress, they had done as yet extremely little. They had as yet but begun the work which he trusted would go on increasing until it became worthy of the English Church and people. They were but just beginning. For years—ever since the English Government had been established in the land—the English Church had allowed those great stations to remain unoccupied. They had allowed other bodies of Christians to take up their work, and he trusted that now the work had been taken earnestly in hand, they would only the more deeply humble themselves before God and ask Him to give them [illegible] factory conclusion. When he spoke of progress, he could not help being reminded of the fact that their work had met with considerable opposition. He was not at all disturbed at this opposition—indeed, he thought that they ought to be somewhat thankful for it, because he thought it showed that the distinctive principles of the Church of England were beginning to make themselves felt. They must expect to receive some opposition from persons who did not hold those distinctive principles, and all he asked was that if controversy was to be carried on it should be carried on fairly. He thought it a real advantage that articles such as had recently appeared in one of the Bombay papers should be published, because they opened the whole question fairly, and although the principles they advocated were different from those of the Society, he thought that a great deal of good might be derived from the discussion. At the same time he could not see that any good could come from controversy if it was to be carried on in the spirit of a letter published recently in a certain paper in which a clergyman of the diocese was spoken of as "a certain person" and a "Welshman," as if his nationality was a ground of opprobrium. He supposed that the real ground for this abuse was the extreme pertinence of a quotation he made from Dr. Arnold, which was applicable to the principles of the Society. Dr. Arnold declared in very strong terms that to expect to draw men out of such a state of things as that existing amongst the followers of the Hindoo religion without supplying them with a system which would recompense them for the sacrifices they have made—to do that, Dr. Arnold said, would be to attempt an impossibility. That was, he believed, the principle on which the Church of England as represented by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel went to work. The Society went forth into the world to spread Christ's Kingdom and Christ's Church. That was the work they had undertaken, and those whose views of the Christian religion were inconsistent with belief in the Catholic Church were naturally opposed to their work. But he repeated that he would not deprecate discussion—on the contrary, he was sensible of the advantage to be gained by discussion, because in time no doubt the truth would be seen. The more men looked into the question, and the more they considered it, the more would they become aware of the fact that it was the division, the want of unity, and of a common bond which might hold all together, that this above all was that which hindered them in preaching the Gospel. That was all he had to say on the question of opposition: he did not deprecate it, he only asked that controversy, if it was to be carried on, should be carried on fairly. The more the question was considered the more persuaded he was that the principles of the Society would stand criticism and that men would be brought to see that if missions were to flourish, they must be carried on by men who believe in the Catholic Church. He would only further say, that they must be content to live down opposition; their motto for the time must be, not so much words as deeds. They must go to work earnestly, and their prayer must be to God to show them His work—not so much to talk about it and to reason about it, as to do it. Show Thy servants Thy work must be their prayer. If they did their work, God would show their successors of the next generation the results. Let them go to work and found Christ's Church, and the future would see the consequences. The foundations of the Church, as they had been laid from the beginning, let it be their work to lay those foundations here, and God would show their children the glorious building which should arise upon them, and then—though now they were misunderstood and opposed—should be their triumph. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the Right Rev. President was moved by the Rev. P. H. LeFeuvre, and seconded by Mr. J Hathornthwaite.

The Bishop, in a few words, acknowledged the vote, and then dismissed the meeting with the Benediction.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 25th December.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, (Celebration) Sermon. Hymns 42 and 43.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer, Hymn 44.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Offertories to be devoted as usual.
Anthem—"Behold, I bring you good tidings." Hymns 47, 43 and 42.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Hymn 43.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, in Hindustani.
9 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon in Tamil.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon in English. Hymns 43, 44, and 48.

WEATHER REPORTS.

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE SEASON FOR 1873-74.

Canara Collectorate.—The monsoon of 1873 commenced in the month of June 1873. The fall of rain was at first favourable, but in August there was a scarcity of rain throughout the collectorate. Later the season improved, but in many places the crops were very light from a short fall of rain. The season was on the whole only a moderate one. Fever, small-pox, dysentery, and cattle disease prevailed more or less throughout the year under report.

Belgaum Collectorate.—On the whole the rain-fall was seasonable for the rice which was grown in the talookas of Belgaum, Bidi, Chikodi and Sumpgaum. The rice crops, however, suffered, though to a slight extent from want of rain. In the Bidi and Sumpgaum talooks damage was done to some extent, caused by locusts. The crops, however, on the whole yielded a good harvest. In other talookas the rain-fall was not so seasonable for the khurreef crops generally. Slight damage was caused to these crops by locusts in some villages of the Chikodi talooka. On the whole, however, the khurreef crops yielded an average harvest throughout the collectorate. Except in the talookas of Uthni and Gokak, the rubbee crops were in a thriving condition in all the talookas and promise a good harvest. Paucity of rain-fall in Gokak and dry winds in Uthni have caused considerable damage to these crops. Cotton crops do not seem likely to yield a good harvest this season; they were in a middling state. During this season fever prevailed in the Bidi talooka. Cattle disease also existed in the Chikodi talooka, though to a slight extent. There were a few cases of dengue fever in some villages of Sumpgaum.

Ahmednuggur Collectorate.—The monsoon began favorably, and the khurreef crops were sown in good time. The crops promised well at first, but owing to want of rain from 15th July to the end of August they began to dry up. Subsequently there was a good fall of rain, which much improved them. The yield might be estimated at a little above the average, that is, about ten annas in the rupee. The rubbee crops were sown in good time, but the rain which subsequently fell was for some time insufficient. Early in November there was a heavy fall of rain in most talookas, which did much good, but in places the crops suffered from drought. On the whole the yields might be estimated at above the average, namely, about twelve annas in the rupee. The supply of water at the end of the hot weather would probably be deficient. Grass and fodder was plentiful. The general state of public health was good.

CALCUTTA RACES—1873-74.

Saturday last was the opening day of the Calcutta racing season, and we are told that the sport, on the whole, was as could be expected from the few entries on the card. The attendance, for a Derby day, was very limited, and but few ladies were present on the stand. The following are the results of the several events:—

First Race.—The Trial Stakes of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 1 stone. Entrance, Rs. 200. Rs. 50 forfeit. To close and name November 1st.

Mr. Downall's blk. w. c. Disturbance, 7st. 13 lb, Walsh ... 1
Mr. Pitt's b. f. Barmaid, 9st. 11lb., Vinell. 2
Mr. Herbert's br. e. h. Ashbourne, 10st. 6lb., Punchoo. ... 0

At the ordinary overnight a lottery was got up on this race for Rs. 540 only, in which Barmaid sold for Rs. 220, and Disturbance for Rs. 150. The race is easily described, for Disturbance jumped off with the lead, was never headed, and won very easily by three lengths in 1 min. 54 secs., the English mare appearing to have lost the pace she showed last season.

Second Race.—The Derby Stakes of Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. 2 miles. Weight for age. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3lbs. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 100; ditto after that and on or before 1st September, Rs. 150; ditto ditto 1st November, Rs. 300, when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for all horses declared to start. If there are 50 entrances, the 2nd horse to receive Rs 500, and the 3rd horse Rs. 200, otherwise Rule 69 will apply.

Mr. Collins's .... b a h Corone, 9st. 6lb., Bowen............... 1
Major Lindsay's.. ch a h Desert Born, 9st. 7lb., Brewty......... 2
Mr. Jones's ..... b a h Moosa, 9st. 7lb., Oomar................. 3
Colonel Douglas's ch a h Rhiddni, 9st. 7lb., Vinell 4

Speculation has been so dull this year that the first Derby lottery was held last night, and then only one for Rs. 1,000 was got up. In this Moosa sold for Rs. 290, Corone for Rs. 270, Desert Born for Rs. 230, and Rhiddni for Rs. 40. Desert Born was the favourite before the race, as little as 2 to 1 being taken; but, after the preliminary canters, Corone was backed against him at evens. At the second attempt the lot were despatched to a pretty fair start, and Moosa soon went to the front to make running apparently for his stable companion. Passing the stand for the first time, Moosa lead by about a length, Rhiddni second, Corone third, and Desert Born some lengths behind. They ran in this order round the top turn till near the 1¼ mile post, where Rhiddni got alongside of Moosa for a few strides, and the other two began to come up. Before reaching the mile post Corone ran up to the leaders, and soon after got his head in front, and at the three-quarter post Desert Born took second place. Corone still led round the turn, and a little below the distance Desert Born made his effort, but Corone bored him nearly across the course, and he was never able to get up to the leader, who passed the post just clear in front of him, Moosa, about three lengths behind, third, and Rhiddni last. The time was very bad—4 mins. 10 secs.

Third Race.—The Vizianagram Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Maharaja of Vizianagram. For all Maiden English, Colonial, Country-bred Horses, 1¼ miles. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 100; ditto after that, and on or before 1st September Rs. 200; ditto ditto 1st November, Rs. 300, when the race will close. And a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for all horses declared to start. English and Colonials, 9st. 0lbs. Country-breds, 6st. 10lbs. Mares allowed 3lbs. No allowance for geldings. Winners of the season once, to carry 3lbs.; twice or oftener, 5lbs. extra.

Mr. Pulley's br. aus. g. Little John, 9st. 5lbs., Donaldson 1
Mr. Pitt's br. c. h. Toujours Pret, 9st. 0lb., Vinell 2
Mr. Jones' g. aus. g. Baronet, 9st. 5lbs., Brewty 0

A lottery for Rs. 500 was got up on this race, in which Baronet sold for Rs. 150, Little John for Rs. 90, and Toujours Pret for Rs. 50, and in the morning Baronet was backed against the other two for even money. After one of the best starts ever seen on a race-course, the three being exactly level, Little John was the first to get his head in front, but he soon had to give way to Baronet, who carried on the running too well round the corner, where the others challenged and soon passed him, the pair running a clipping race home, which ended by Little John winning by half a length. Time, 2mins. 28secs.

Fourth Race.—The Maiden Stakes of Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Country-breds. Entrance, Rs. 150, Rs. 50 forfeit. ¾ mile. Weight for age. Winners of the season to carry 5lbs.; of two previous seasons, 7lbs.; of three previous seasons, 1 stone extra. Maidens allowed 10lbs. To close and name 1st December.

Colonel Douglas's br. c. b. h. Ironmaster, 9st. 7lb., Vinell.... 1
Mr. Namreh's b. c. b. g. Verbies, 9st. 4lb., Chapman 2
Mr. Yelbis's b. c. b. m. Corisande, 8st. 8lb., Abdul 3

There was no lottery on this race, and all the betting we heard was offers to back Ironmaster against the other two. Verbies spoilt whatever chance he had by going the course once without the other two his jockey thinking that the starter had said "go." In the actual race Ironmaster got the best of a straggling start, led all the way, and won by three lengths in 1min. 33secs. —*Englishman*.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
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By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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HEAD OFFICE
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RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

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G. E. HANCOCK, Captain,
Superintendent of Surveys.
Kattywar Districts, 18th December 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to close Consignments—
Mouton Claret, from Leary, Bordeaux ....Rs. 10 per doz.
Pale Sherry, from J. Campbell & Co. .... „ 12 „
Madeira .... „ 28 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s
Champagne ....at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Sherry .... „ 25 „
LARRONDE FRERES'
Margaux .... „ 15 „
Chateau Lafite .... „ 20 „
Superior Old Cognac .... „ 25 „
COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Liebfraumilch ... ...Rs. 20 per doz. qts
Steinwein ... ... „ 20 „ „
Rudesheimer ... ... „ 24 „ „
Marcobrunner ... ... „ 30 „ „
CLARETS—Chateau de Franck ... ... „ 14 „ „
Vray Canon ... ... „ 15-8 „ „
Chateau Leoville ... ... „ 24 „ „
Chateau Lafite ... ... „ 28 „ „
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here ... ... „ 6 „ „
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—
Barbera Amaro Secco ... ... „ 12 „ „
Barolo ... ... „ 12 „ „
Nebiolo ... ... „ 12 „ „
BRANDIES—G. Martineau ... ... „ 18 „ „
H. and C. Balaresque ... ... „ 18 „ „
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand ... ... 3 per Bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 28th July 1873.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER P. & O. STEAMER LOMBARDY
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
REDGATE & CO.'S HAMS AND BACON.
PRIME YORK HAMS, in Canvas... per lb. Rs. 0 15 0, Cash.
WILTSHIRE BACON, in sides of about 27 lbs............ „ Rs. 0 12 0, Cash

PER S.S. TEVIOT.
BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Casks of 3 dozen Quarts............ per doz. Rs. 5 12 0
„ 6 dozen Pints............ „ 3 12 0
„ 4 dozen Imperial Pints ... „ 4 12 0

CLARETS.
BREAKFAST
AND
DINNER CLARETS,
IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

STILL HOCKS
AND
SPARKLING MOSELLE,
LANDING PER S.S. DIDO,
QUARTS AND PINTS.

TH. BICHE LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED
COGNAC VIEUX, Green Label, per dozen Rs. 24 0 0
COGNAC VIEUX, White Label, „ 21 0 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON TAKING FIVE DOZENS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the valuable HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY of the late Mrs. PATRICK DONOHOE, situated at Poona, 2, Ordnance Lines, immediate vicinity Western India Club, consisting of one commodious, pucka built, teak-roofed, tiled BUNGALOW; one smaller BUNGALOW, same compound; nine OUTHOUSES. A capital investment for an Indian Family. For particulars apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAM & Co., East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE, an English-built 4-seated light open CARRIAGE, with a pair of well matched fast trotting Gray Arab HORSES, and a set of plated mounted HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman. Price moderate.
A MAIL PHAETON, turns into a Waggonette, by Silk and Son, the property of a Gentleman. Price moderate.
A C-SPRING BAROUCHE, by Samuel Lewis of Salisbury. Apply to the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.
MADE TO ORDER.
Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots.......... Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots. „ 30 „
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete .... „ 8 „
All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

MILLINERY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

HAS JUST OPENED IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, DRESSES, AND EVERY DETAIL OF
MILLINERY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

FOR
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

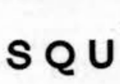
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0 to	20 0	Under Pants	6 0 to	8 0	Cholera Belts		3 0
Overland Suits, All-wool		27 0	Overland Trunks	22 0 to	40 0	Warm Gloves		2 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)		35 0	Best Solid Leather		50 0	Warm Mufflers		3 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to	45 0	Extra Size Leather		65 0	Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0 to	3 8
Dressing Gowns	8 8 to	23 0	Buck-hide Bags		25 0	Paper Collars, per dozen		0 12
Pyjamas	3 0 to	8 8	Black-hide Circular Tops		32 0	Linen Collars, all New Shapes		6 0
Oxford Shirts, each		6 0	Sovereign Belts		3 4	Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached		6 8
White Shirts, each		4 8	Tiffin Basket		18 0	Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8 to	20 0
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0 to	4 8	Courier Bags	5 0 to	10 8	Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8 to	25 0
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)		8 0	Soiled Linen Bags	5 0 to	6 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to	18 8
Silk and Wool Shirts		8 8	Sponge Bags		2 0	Silk Umbrellas		11 4
Spun Silk Shirts		11 0	Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair		9 0	Long Rugs & Scotch Mauds	15 0 to	30 0
Cardegan Jacket, very warm		9 8	Travelling Pillows		2 0	Blankets		11 0
Under-Vest's	3 8 to	6 0	Rug Straps	1 8 to	2 8	Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8 to	12 8
			Waterproof Suits, complete		23 0			
			Travelling Caps		3 8			

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

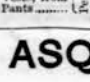
VERY IMPORTANT TO
OVERLAND PASSENGERS,
OR

THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.


ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Celebrated
SPECIAL KIT.
Now so well known throughout the EAST for its Superior Manufacture and very Moderate Cost.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0	Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Sponge Bags	2 0
Overland do	27 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sponges, Bath	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Travelling do	2 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8	Blankets, each	11 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 28 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Solid Leather	52 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Extra Large	75 0	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36 0	Paper Collars, doz.	0 14	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22 8	Linen do. do.	6 0	Extra Large	24 0	Do. Mitts	1 12
Best Shrunk Flannel (Per Half Dozen)	49 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0	Cash Bags	6 12	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52 0	Cotton Socks do.	9 8	Courier Bags	6 8	Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Under Vests, from (Per Half Dozen)	14 0	Warm do. do.	15 8	Money Belts	3 8	Sailor's Knot	1 12
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	26 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Travelling Caps	3 8
				Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Travelling Hats	3 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,


THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.


J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTER OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE
MANILLA CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

CIGARS, No. 1 per 1,000 ....Rs. 90 0
"PRINCESSA" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 „ 45 0
"CAVITES" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 „ 65 0
Do. do. in boxes of 100 .... „ 7 0
"FORTIN" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000 .. „ 55 0
Do. do. in boxes of 100 .. „ 6 0
Do. CHEROOTS .... „ 55 0
Do. do. in boxes of 100 „ 6 0

Mr. NEUBERG has been able to secure the importation of genuine Manilla Cigars, of the finest qualities, through experienced Agents in Manilla.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
OF SELECTED TOBACCO, SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR J. NEUBERG.

			Rs. a.
No. 1	Per 1,000		25 0
No. 2	„	„	22 0
No. 3	„	„	18 0
MANILLA SHAPE	„	„	21 0
HAVANNAH SHAPE	„	„	24 0

The above are packed in boxes of 100 and of 250.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVOURITE
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

				Rs. a.
"INDIANA" CIGARS		Per 1,000		22 0
Do.	do.	Per box of	250	6 0
Do.	do.	„ „	100	2 8
Do.	do.	No. 2 per 1,000		20 0
Do.	do.	Per box	250	5 0
Do.	do.	„ „	100	2 6
"LONG" CHEROOTS		per 1,000		18 0
Do.	do.	Per box of	250	5 0
Do.	do.	„ „	100	2 4

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

					Rs. as.
DAWSON'S MUSTER		No. 1	Per	1,000	15 0
Do.	do.	PRIME	„		18 0
THOMPSON'S	do.	do	„		18 0
Do.	do.	No. 1	„		15 0
NOBLE'S	do.	PRIME	„		16 0
MADURA No. 1		do.	„		24 0
Do. „ 2		do.	„		18 0
BLUCHER „ 1		do.	„		16 0
Do. „ 2		do.	„		14 0

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

		Rs. a.
BABINGTON LUNKAS	Per 1,000	15 6
BURMAH	„ „	13 0
SEDANS	„ „	18 0
DOLLY VARDEN	„ „	20 0
LEISURE HOURS	„ „	18 0

Packed in Boxes of 100 and of 250.

LATEST NOVELTY IN INDIAN CIGARS.

			Rs. as. Per Box	Rs. as. Per 1,000
HABANOS, in boxes of 250		..Rs.	5 0	18 0
BIJOUX	do.	do.	5 0	18 0
REGALIAS	do.	do.	4 8	16 0
CORTADOS	do.	do.	4 8	16 0
NONPAREIL	do.	500	6 0	11 0

Mr. NEUBERG, being anxious to supply his Constituents with the very best Cigars at Moderate Prices, has engaged Agents in the Tobacco-growing Districts of considerable experience, with whose co-operation he trusts to bring the manufacture of Indian Cigars to the highest perfection, of which they are susceptible.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Orders for Trichinopoly and Pondicherry Cheroots and Cigars of not less than 10,000 can be executed from Bond at considerably reduced Prices, thus saving the Bombay Octroi duty.

TOBACCOS.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO.
GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ¼ lb. tins ......Rs. 4 0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE ditto ditto ...... „ 5 0 „
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE ditto ...... „ 5 0 „
THE "CAMPBELL'S" MIXTURE ditto ...... „ 8 0 „

AMERICAN TOBACCO, OF THE FINEST BRAND.
SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ....per lb. Rs. 3 0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW .... „ „ 2 8
CAVENDISH .... „ „ 1 8

SHORTLY EXPECTED,
THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS, WILL'S BRISTOL BIRDS' EYE, &c.
HIGNETT BROTHERS & CO.'S SMOKING MIXTURE.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES, and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper Storied GODOWN from the 1st of January next. For Rent and other particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
No. 1, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. JOHN TREACHER in our FIRM CEASED on the 30th NOVEMBER last.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
23rd December 1873.

CATTLE EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY.— LIQUID CHLORALUM, the discovery of Professor GAMJEE, can be relied on to render innocuous all infectious matter, for purifying STABLES, COWSHEDS, PIGSTIES, &c., and to prevent the spread of the disease to healthy animals.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
R. L. SOUTHERN & CO.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.
FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

Xmas Presents
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.'s Stock of Goods suitable for the above has never been more *Extensive, Varied, and Recherche* than at the present time.

THEIR IMPORTATIONS for THIS SEASON have been *unusually heavy*, and the closing of the VIENNA EXHIBITION has enabled their CONTINENTAL AGENTS to secure for them expressly a variety of
VERY CHOICE NOVELTIES,
which are now exposed for inspection in their Show-rooms, and the prices of which will be found to be most moderate.

THEIR SUPERB STOCK OF
HIGH CLASS ENGLISH JEWELLERY
has been selected with a judgment acquired by long experience of Indian Buyers, while their fine show of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,
(Manufactured especially to withstand the mutability of the Indian climate,) has never been more varied or attractive.

MAKING IT THEIR BUSINESS TO STUDY the wants of every class of purchaser in this country, H. & Co. have for this Season given particular attention to the *variety* of their stock, and the result is that

A XMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT,
A WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENT,
Or an Elegant Article combining, Usefulness with Ornament, and suitable for GENERAL PRESENTATION, can be purchased in their Establishment, at prices from
Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000.

For Local Constituents our Stock is on view. Orders from Mofussil Purchasers will receive the prompt attention of a special department organized for up-country despatches. Selections from Show-room Stock will be forwarded the same day upon which the Order reaches Town.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF BROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and *his* was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table......Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table .... „ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table .... „ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case... „ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... „ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ... „ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... „ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished .... „ 165
Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—
"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."
And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.
Poona.................. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat .... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore .... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,......5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ......6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

				£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	....	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	....	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6 0	....	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	..		....	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	....	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..		....	1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
AS SUPPLIED TO
The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,
IN ALL COLOURS,
Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,
Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.
Agents for Bombay ....WHEATLEY & Co.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,
47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with hose of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARD, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these designs, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed that as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order on the shortest notice; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices, and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

G. CLARIDGE & Co.,
DEALERS IN
LETTERPRESS AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING MATERIAL,
27, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

G. CLARIDGE & Co. have in stock every description of Printing Material, suitable to the requirements of Letterpress and Lithographic Printers, at English market rates.

PRINTING PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

Super Royal Albion	Rs. 450	Cutting Machine, 30 in.	Rs. 550
Royal	„ 425	Hydraulic Press	„ 400
Demy	„ 375	Hold-all Screw Press	„ 250
Foolscap	„ 240	Ruling Machines	Rs. 150 & 175
Litho' Press, Demy	„ 175	Bookbinders' Backing Machine	„ 275
Do. Foolscap	„ 170		
Gally Press	„ 140	Paging Machine	„ 125
Feap Fo Treadle Machine	„ 580	Perforating Machine	„ 150
Demy Folio do. do.	„ 730	Card Cutting Machine	„ 65

⁂ The above Machinery guaranteed, fair wear and tear, for a twelve month.

PRINTING TYPES, IN 50 or 100 lb. FOUNTS.

Pica,	per lb. Ans.	8 6	Brevier,	per lb. Ans.	14 0
Small Pica,	„ „	9 6	Minion,	„ Rs.	1 1
Long Primer	„ „	10 6	Nonpareil,	„ „	1 6
Bourgeois	„ „	12 6	Wood Letter of all sizes.		

⁂ Italic, Accents, and Signs are included in the above founts. Printers can obtain *small quantities* of any letter or spaces they may be short of, to complete their founts. These founts are cast of hard metal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leads, 4-Pica, per lb. As.	4 6	Brass Rule, 16 in., p. doz.	Rs. 1 8
Do. 6 „ „ „	5 6	Do. do. 24 „ „	„ 2 0
Metal Furniture „ „	0 5	Waved do. 16 „ „	„ 2 6
Jobbing Black Ink, „	0 6	Dotted do. 16 „ „	„ 2 6
Extra quality, „ Rs.	1 0	Wooden Furniture, doz.	Rs. 1 to 2 8
Litho' Black Ink „	3 0	Composing Frames	„ 11 0
Column & Head Rules „	2 0	Iron Imposing Slabs	„ 65 0

Ley Preparation for cleaning Type or Rollers, Ans. 3 per lb. Column and Page Galleys, Chases, Lead Cutters, Mallets, Planers, Shooting Sticks, Compositor's Sticks, Bodkins, Roller Stocks and Frames, Litho' Rollers, &c.

G. CLARIDGE having had 20 years' practical experience as a Printer, the latter 10 years in connection with the Printing department of the "Times of India," is prepared to afford any information to up-country Constituents seeking advice regarding the working of various goods and machinery requisite to a Printing Office. If required, a competent man will be sent to superintendent the erection of the various machines.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOTICES.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly: meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of
BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE,
VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs.	20 to	Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	„	50 to	3,000
CLOCKS	„	15 to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	„	15 to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c, &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra „ 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund „ 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee „ 1869, First Prize.
Bombay „ 1873. First Class Silver Medal.
The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.
And
The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864, 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.
All the above Prizes have been awarded to
MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD
for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.
Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.
A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.
Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.
Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND,

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial..................£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped.......................... 6 6 9
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. 12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes 21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 27 6 0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.
Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER,
FOR THE
HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from
DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,
it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin
ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Undersigned, having been APPOINTED the AGENTS of the above Company, are EMPOWERED to ISSUE POLICIES of INSURANCE against Fire, upon Buildings, Merchandise, House-hold and other Property in Bombay and the Moffussil, at the current rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th November 1873.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AGENTS:
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

POSITIVE WHOLE-WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

The rates charged by this office apply to all professions or employments, and cover residences in any part of the World. These rates give the Company for all ages an average of fully Five per cent. on the sum assured, and which is amply sufficient to protect the office from loss even if no other than Indian business were undertaken, but inasmuch as such business forms only a small proportion of what is being done, the Company's operations having been first commenced in the United Kingdom, and being now in course of extension to Canada, Australia, &c., the rates will, taken as a whole, yield a very handsome profit. The Positive rates are a little above the English rates of those offices doing an Indian business, the one uniform charge being applicable to residence in any country. It is intended that, in as short a space of time as possible, the Company will be represented in every part of the world, and the rate will be found amply sufficient to cover the risks anywhere.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
LONDON, 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.
With Branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Middlesborough, Chester, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
R. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY:
W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon,
Who will examine applicants for assurance at his residence (Sundays excepted) from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and elsewhere by preconcerted arrangement.

AUDITOR:
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

AGENTS:
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS [illegible] LIFE.

WHOLE-WORLD [illegible]
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED EACH PAYMENT OR PREMIUM BEING MADE.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	36 6 0
25	98 8 0	54 0 8	39 8 0
30	106 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4
45	138 5 4	77 4 0	57 9 4
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4
55	166 4 8	95 7 4	73 11 4
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 6 8
35	39 0 8	34 7 8	31 10 0
40	43 4 0	38 6 4	35 11 4
45	48 6 8	43 13 0	41 0 8
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4
55	64 8 0	60 6 8	58 12 8
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF-YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occuring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six seven, eight, nine, or ten years.
4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.
5. Joint Life Policies payable at decease of the First which shall fail of two Lives.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

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